THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

TENNESSEE.

The Views of Governor Brownlow on the Present Situation.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has lately had an interview with Colonel John B. Brownlow, the son of Governor Brownlow, and junior editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, and obtained from him a full statement of the views of the Governor on the present situation in Tennessee. Young Brownlow said that he was fully acquainted with all of his father's views. As to the Ku-Klux-Klan he answered to a question of the correspondent:—

"He (Governor Brownlow) regards it as having been originated by leading Rebel politicians, for the purpose, by the numerous assassinations already made, of forcing the immediate enfranchisement of the Rebels, by intimidating members of the Legislature and to carry the State, in November, for Seymour and Blair. He regards it as a military, as well as a political organization, and has evidence that at their meeting they drill for hours, as the same men did while in the Confederate army. Their purposes, as shown by evidence in his possession, are the disfranchisement of the blacks, and the expulsion from the State of all Northern men who fought in the Union army, who are not now in sympathy with the Democratic party."

As to the intention of the Rebels to overthrow the State Government, the Colonel said:—

"The leaders of the entire party, with scarcely an exception, in this State are openly proclaiming a purpose to overthrow the State Government in case of Democratic success. He not only believes that it is the purpose of the great mass of those who were in the Rebellion to overthrow all the Southern State Governments, but their purpose is also to dissolve the Union and establish the Southern Confederacy, as proposed in 1861. The leaders and more intelligent of them do not now proclaim such a purpose with reference to the General Government, because they fear the great power of the North; but such a purpose as the establishment of a confederacy is cherished by them now as ardently as at any period during the war. He thinks that if the Government were involved in a foreign war these people would raise at once the standard of revolt, as they boast that they can now put as many men in the field as they did in 1861-62."

He believed that Generals Cheatham, Brown, and Maury, and some others, were sincere in their professions of a desire to have peace and order restored. He had not the same opinion of Forrest; was determined to enforce the Franchise laws at all hazards; had no information of an important scheme to import negroes from Kentucky to vote the Republican ticket, and if such a thing should be attempted would crush it as cheerfully as he would disperse a Ku-Klux-Klan.

We give below the conclusion of the conversation:—

"If matters should continue as quiet in the State as they now are, will the Governor call out the militia?"

"There are now disturbances in a few counties, where life and property are insecure. For the past two weeks things have been quieting down, and, should order and quiet continue, no militia will be called out. It will depend entirely upon the people themselves. He does not wish to have any militia, and will only do so when compelled to. The people are so heavily taxed that it is to the interest of all parties not to have a militia force."

"Would the Governor rather have Federal troops to aid in enforcing the law, or does he prefer the State forces?"

"He would rather have national troops."

"Does the Governor think that the President would execute in good faith any promise he might make to carry out the franchise law, and insure a fair election in the State?"

"That he does not know. If the President should leave General Thomas in command of the department, he would regard it as an evidence of the honesty of his intentions, but, if he should remove Thomas, and send Gordon Granger, or some such man, to take command, the Governor would consider it an intention to violate any promise, and to try to carry the State for the Democratic party.

"Will the Governor make any effort to preserve order without calling out the militia, even if the bill now becomes a law?"

"He will. It is his intention to appeal to all the people, by proclamation, to obey the laws, and to assist in maintaining order. He is resolved not to call out the militia only as a last resort."

A DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE.

Savage Attack on Boys in Blue in New Haven, Conn.

From the New Haven Journal & Courier, Sept. 10.

Last evening, soon after 7 o'clock, the First Company of the Boys in Blue of this city moved from their headquarters, and forming in procession, to the number of about one hundred, proceeded in peaceable march, headed by a drum corps, through Grand street, on their way to Fair Haven, to attend a meeting at Hemingway's Hall, on the east side, where a company of Boys in Blue was to be organized. Upon reaching Olive street they were received with hootings, groans, and furious yells by a crowd of Democratic roughs, who attacked the rear of the column and wrenched the torches from some of the Company. They pursued their march until near the Catholic church, when a terrible onset was made on the procession, and brickbats, stones, and other missiles were hurled furiously into the peaceable and inoffensive procession. Several were immediately knocked senseless, and the whole column was thrown into confusion, the torches were wrested from the hands of many of the men, and a frightful scene of violence and bloodshed was inaugurated. Father Hart, near whose residence the worst of the attack was made, appeared promptly on the spot, and used his influence and authority to quiet the confusion and calm the angry mob. He was partially successful, and about fifty of the Boys in Blue managed to get out of the *melee* and reach Fair Haven. We are unable to state the entire casualties, but so far as we have learned they are these:—

William Bradbury, Jr., of No. 452 State street, was hit by a stone, and his head was cut open, making an ugly wound. George Gray, son of William Gray, No. 13 Gilbert street, received a compound fracture of the skull from a brickbat, and was, it is feared, fatally injured. He was taken home insensible. An elderly man, name not ascertained, was struck by a missile, or weapon of some kind, and received a severe cut on the head. J. Peck, a young man, was also struck, and his hand split open. A youth, name unknown at present writing, was struck on the left jaw, which was badly broken. Many others received less serious injuries.

That the attack was entirely unprovoked is, we believe, undeniable; that it was premeditated appears to be proven from the fact that many of the missiles were thrown, as we are credibly informed, from the windows of houses along the line of the march, and especially at the scene of the fiercest attack.

THE SOUTH.

The Spirit of the Southern Rebel Press—A Continuation of Falsehood, Slander, and Vituperation.

In the New York *Tribune's* correspondence from the South, published this morning, the following is given:—

The editorial fraternity at the North must be well acquainted with this spirit. Falsehood, slander vituperation, now fill the columns of the Southern Democratic papers. It was never so in former times. The press was generally high-toned, temperate, and breathed a spirit of purity. They seldom, even in the fiercest political contests, attacked the private character of their opponents. It is very different now. One little sheet in Georgia, formerly unknown outside of the county where it is published, is now getting an extensive circulation by reason of the vile slanders which it contains against leading Republicans. It descends to the lowest dens of infamy to bring up foul attacks from the polluted inmates upon the character of men who had moved in the best circles with unblemished characters for near half a century. It contained recently a whole column of matter, purporting to be an amorous correspondence between a gentleman now occupying one of the highest official stations in the State, and the wife of some man who, unblushingly, for avowed political purposes, thrusts it before the public. The infamous details are copied and circulated with the utmost avidity by other Democratic papers in the State. Only now and then a feeble cry is lifted up by some editor, or some individual not wholly insensible to the claims of truth and honor, against this vile method of warfare. But any method, to kill out radicalism and promote Democracy, is, with the editors and party-leaders, now regarded as doing good service. But while they are thus trying to blacken the character of their opponents, by what they themselves, as well as all sensible people of all parties know to be premeditated and malignant slanders, they have forgotten that they are poisoning the very foundations of purity in their own families. These papers with all their obscene language go to their own firesides, and are read by their wives and daughters. Even the little misses of the domestic circle catch up the debasing slang and retail it to their companions in the school-room. The fact that the filthy sheet, a country weekly, where these wholesale, filthy, and scandalous stories are manufactured for political effect, boasts of its increased circulation since it adopted this method of repairing its broken fortunes, and other papers which copy its infamy, boasts that the editions which contain the polluting stuff are sold out so readily that extra editions have to be struck off. This shows the extent to which society is being demoralized. Such literature will soon accomplish its work in the most shocking scenes of domestic infelicity. A young girl belonging to one of "the most respectable families" not long since was arrested in her flight with a negro man. Her father was telegraphed to, and when he reached his ruined child she fell upon her knees before him and confessed that she was in that condition from which even death itself would be a welcome escape. Such scenes will be repeated as long as the papers continue to lay before the fireside the details of pollution which should be confined only to the abode of those who have been abandoned alike by virtue and shame. Editors at the North, who read their Southern exchanges, know that no such filthy communications appear in the columns of Republican papers at the South; and to the credit of the Republicans here, I can say that they banish from their houses all papers which contain the disgusting stuff. I am glad to be able to say that the sentiments of purity, truth, and honor, cherished and inculcated by Republicans, are the only hope of redeeming Southern society from the effects of the demoralizing indecency which their opponents circulate against them in their own households.

GRANT.

The General at his Home in Galena.

The Chicago *Post* says:—

It is known, no doubt, to our readers that the people of Galena, at the close of the war, built and furnished a house for their illustrious townsman, General Grant. The number and urgency of the General's public duties have prevented him from any long enjoyment of the handsome gift of his admiring and grateful neighbors; but, to be free from the annoyance of politicians, to enjoy the rest which his great labor has made necessary, and to cultivate the society and companionship of those among whom he formerly lived, he is now staying for a month or six weeks at his Galena home. And here his course of life is just what a plain man would make it. Riding or walking over the hills, lounging in the business streets, chatting at the bank with the cashier and idlers, dropping into Felt's store to have a cigar with the proprietor in the counting-room, driving out to the mines and smelting establishments, making little trips to the surrounding village—these and the like consume all the time not devoted to his official business. One of his military family, General Comstock, is a member of his household, acting as Secretary; to him most of the labor of the correspondence is assigned. Knowing every body, familiar with everybody, with not the remotest suggestion of pride of place or superiority of intellect, the General makes his way about followed by the kindly greetings and polite attentions of his townsmen of all shades of political belief—a plain, honest, modest Democrat, as well as the most distinguished commander of modern times. Almost every day, visitors make their way to his place—some excited by curiosity, others impelled by political considerations; but their number is few, and their stay is usually short. The General does not talk politics except unwittingly, and then so briefly that the most inveterate bore would soon be discouraged. At the same time, his answers to all questions are free and explicit, and his remarks on men and affairs show that he has thorough appreciation of the nature of the great crisis through which the country is passing, and fixed principles which now guide his expressions of opinion as they will by and by give direction to his policy. The country has no cause to fear the fidelity of our candidate. Of his election, General Grant entertains no doubt. We gathered from his conversation that his opinions are as much the result of his fine intuition—his keen insight into the working of the popular mind—as of what he hears from his political friends. "Yes," said he, "if I thought I could serve the country as well in my present station as in the Presidential chair, I should care nothing for an election. To give up the place as General is a sacrifice. It suits me; I am grateful that it was given to me; it is for life, and I am sure nothing could be more gratifying to one's ambition. But it seemed to be necessary for me to run as the candidate of those who put down the Rebellion, and so I am in the field. I suppose that no man can do just what he wants to, and then stop. Being a candidate, I want to win, of course. "We touch a more delicate matter. The country suffered so much in feeling and pride by the vagaries of the late mistress of the White House, that inquiry turns naturally to the qualifications of Mrs. Grant for the place she is shortly to fill. To say that she is a lady would be to tell but half. She is a true wife, mother, woman; and no apprehension need be felt that as long as she is the mistress of the Presidential mansion, its affairs will not be ordered in a way to gratify the most scrupulous lover of what is fit and appropriate in that place.

BURLINGAME.

What the Anglo-Chinese Press Say of Him.

The Hong Kong *Daily Press* thus expresses itself in regard to Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese mission:—

Mr. Burlingame's first speech to a civilized audience has come to us a little out of date, but hardly less interesting on that account, in the papers of San Francisco which arrived yesterday morning. Entertained at a grand dinner in that city, with the Governor of the State of California in the chair, all the notable persons in the place around him, the new Chinese Ambassador uttered the first words which have been addressed by the accredited envoy of the Government at Pekin to the Western world. It was to be expected that there would be a good deal of froth in a speech delivered under such circumstances. We read about fraternization between the oldest and youngest Governments in the world and the interchange of something more than articles of commerce between this Empire and civilized States, and take all such grandiloquent phrases as matters of course. Unfortunately, however, there is nothing in this speech but froth. When we have got to the end of all that can be said, about two-thirds of the human race and institutions which enabled the son of the lowest coolie to rise to the highest office of the State, and the fabulous antiquity of Chinese civilization, we come to the end of all things. To talk of the interchange of something more than the articles of commerce between China and the nations of the West is, in fact, very exhilarating for after dinner, but investigated by the light of cold reason next morning, it will be seen that such phrases mean absolutely nothing. It is sometimes said that there never has been a book written from which it was impossible to learn anything, never a human career lived through from which some good morals might not be gleaned. Such sayings are the sheerest twaddle. There are mountains of books written from which there is nothing whatever to be learned, hundreds of human lives passed through which are absolutely uninstructive and uninteresting. With nations the same truth holds good. There are countries from which other educated countries can learn nothing whatever, and we fancy that if any enthusiast for what is called Chinese civilization were called upon to vindicate the truth of Mr. Burlingame's exalted language, by pointing to any particular knowledge or institution which European states would be wise in copying from China, any Chinese idea in art or science which they would be the richer for assimilating, he would be sorely puzzled. Of course, even if it could be shown that there were institutions in China which ought to be copied in London and Paris, the facts which civilized men of science would receive from the august "sages" of China as new revelations, even that would have nothing whatever to do with the Chinese Embassy, which is a political and not an educational mission. We do not suppose that whatever fund of intellectual treasure Burlingame may have accumulated in his own mind during his residence in Pekin, he will assemble the members of the French Academg or the Fellows of the Royal Institute to receive the gifts of the oldest nations at their hands. The object of the mission about which the new ambassador observes a discreet silence at San Francisco dinners, are those, whatever they may be, which the Chinese Government desires to secure in its negotiations with foreign powers, and most of the signs which may indicate to us what these are, seem to point to the supposition that they may all be summed up in the word "obstructiveness." "Progress," however, is a word which sounds better at a public dinner, and is judiciously made use of by the new ambassador accordingly. Knowing what all of us in China must know, however, of the policy which the Pekin Government adopts in every question which arises between it and the foreign representatives respecting foreign intercourse and the material development of this empire, Mr. Burlingame's theory that the mission is organized spontaneously by the Chinese Government in the interest of progress, strikes one as rather a bold flight of even an after-dinner imagination.

THE NEGROES.

Reply of Governor Scott, of South Carolina, to a Rebel Complaint.

The white population of Spartanburg, South Carolina, having addressed a letter to Governor Scott complaining of the lawlessness of the blacks, and referring particularly to a disturbance at Santee Depot, which, the complainant says, had not received due attention from the State Executive, Governor Scott replies in a lengthy explanation, showing this charge to be groundless. He then says:—

I am requested "to maintain the public peace, and to secure to persons of all classes and races life, liberty, and property free from attempted intimidation by armed bands of lawless ruffians." I shall certainly use all my power in the direction indicated; and that I may the more efficiently secure the desired objects, I call upon all persons to pay that respect to the officers of the State Government which their position entitles them to demand. I call upon all citizens who claim protection from the State Government to abstain from using the influence they possess to detract from and nullify the authority and validity of the Government. A large part of the white citizens of the State industriously instil into the minds of each other the dangerous and false doctrine that the Government of this State *de facto* is not the Government *de jure*, and that its laws are no laws, and its commands no commands. This is not merely a misrepresentation, but one of the most dangerous kind. It says to the ignorant and misguided that a state of anarchy exists in the State, and that they may, with impunity, commit any, however wicked, deed. The enunciation of this false doctrine, by leading white citizens, has been already productive of the most serious evils, and must end in ruin to the whole community, unless men's minds are disabused. The men who instigated secession were enemies to public prosperity. Their counsel was poisonous to the interests of the country. The people, however, accepted it, and the devastations of war, with all its horrors and miseries, were the result. The men who are preaching the doctrine that the State has no legal Government to-day, are equally enemies. Their counsels are equally poisonous. God grant they may not be able again to lead our people astray. Gentlemen, the most effective means of restoring your community to peace and good order is to give freely to every man the right to speak his own political convictions; to avoid threatening colored men or white men with punishment if they vote one way or another; to report every case of violation of law to the proper magistrate; to give prompt aid to every officer of the law when such aid is required; to show by word and act that you recognize and respect, as the Government of South Carolina, that Government whose Executive head you have now addressed, and whose Legislative Assembly now sits in Columbia, and that you will so continue to recognize and respect it until by lawful and regular means it is changed. Your petition and remonstrance is addressed 1st, to the Governor of South Carolina; 2d, to the President of the United States. It cannot be overlooked that, in making this appeal to the President of the United States, you have yourselves, I hope unintentionally, implied that you have not that confidence in the intentions of the Executive of this State, to secure the ends of good government, which should possess the minds of loyal citizens unless unquestionable evidence has been exhibited of the absence of such intentions. Certainly this is calculated, whether intended or not, to convey to the public a doubt of the fidelity of the Executive—a doubt the expression of which is inconsistent with the proper relations between that officer and the people. Such an expression, in itself, is one of the means by which the power of the State Government is crippled in its efforts to secure law and order. I shall leave no effort untried to maintain the peace. I shall omit no effort to bring to justice all offenders against the laws. I shall make no political opinions a palliation for violation of law. I shall countenance no armed organizations, unauthorized by law, but shall do all in my power to break them up, where they exist. But I shall remember that my power is limited, that it is only within the sphere laid down by the Constitution and the laws that I must act. Whatever is proper, lawful, and right for me to do, to maintain peace, secure life, liberty, and property from the rude assaults of ruffians of either race, and generally promote the public welfare, will be promptly done. A copy of this communication has been sent to his Excellency the President of the United States for his information. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your servant, ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

YACHTING.

English Comments on the Defeat of the American Yacht Sappho.

The London *News*, of August 28, thus comments on yachting in general and the defeat of the Sappho in particular:—

American yachtmen, who have always been on the best of terms with their English brethren, have really done us great service, not only by their spirited example in coming across the ocean, but by improving our lines of construction and teaching us how to cut and how to set fore and aft canvass. Indeed, English yachtmen have so profited by these instructions as to make the victory of another America, to say the least, problematical under any circumstances and conditions. The Sappho, since her arrival in the Solent, had not displayed any alarming symptoms of superiority, and we dare say her antagonists met her off the Castle on Tuesday morning without any serious misgivings. The loss of her jib boom off Ventnor does not appear to have contributed in any appreciable degree to the result of the contest. The American was lagging astern, even at her own best point of sailing, off the wind, and she rather lost than gained ground after rounding Pembridge Ledge, when her power of reaching to windward was on its trial. In short, this big American schooner seems never to have had a chance with either of the English yachts from the start to the finish of the race; and there is no reason to suppose that the loss of her jib boom, although no inconsiderable casualty at any time, and particularly damaging to the trim and handiness as well as the speed of such a craft as the Sappho, had any appreciable influence on her real chances of success. Whether the Sappho was not in her best trim on this occasion, or the wind was not strong enough for her requirements, or whether a longer course would suit her better—these are questions which will probably be discussed wherever yachting men are met together. That nothing was wanting to her success in the way she was piloted and handled on Tuesday is happily beyond a doubt. Perhaps in a match from Cowes road, around the Eddystone and back, she might find ampler room for the assertion of her sea-going capacities. Assuredly the owners of the English yachts would be glad to give their American guest the earliest opportunity of vindicating her reputation on her own terms. It may be that Captain Baldwin had somewhat miscalculated the probabilities of such a contest as he has crossed the Ocean to encounter, and that he was not prepared to meet such competitors as (to take the schooners only) the Cambria and the Aline. A match around the British islands or across the Atlantic would not, we are disposed to believe, reverse the result of the race on Tuesday, or transfer the laurels from England to America. In the absence of the Cambria we fancy the Aline would suffice to uphold the credit of the English building yards, although the cutters might be overpowered on the longer voyage.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Passage of the Tennessee Militia Bill—The Baltimore Floods.

Affairs in Hayti—Rumored Successes of the Salnavists.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc, Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Passage of the Militia Bill—Its Restrictions—The Governor to Organize a Large Force of State Militia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 12.—Both bodies of the Legislature continued in session last night until near midnight, and at last effected a compromise, by passing the militia bill in a modified form. It is now a law, and authorizes the Governor to call out any force he may deem necessary, governed by the following restrictions:—

Before the militia can be sent to any county, application for such must be made to the Governor by ten unconditional Union men, or three Justices of the Peace, belonging to said county, based on the allegations that the civil law cannot be enforced without military aid.

Martial law can be proclaimed in any county on the representation of the Judge and Attorney-General, Senators and Representatives, and ten good Union men in that county, that organized resistance to law exists, and that good citizens are not safe in their persons and property. The counties where such militia are quartered are to pay all the expenses incurred. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 11 to 8, and the House by over three-fourths majority.

The Governor's proclamation will be issued in a day or two, looking to the organization of the militia, as he has expressed a determination to have a considerable force organized even if not required for immediate service. There is a good deal of dissatisfaction manifested here over the question of withdrawing from the canvass, which is again mooted in Democratic circles. The Legislature will adjourn on Monday.

FROM MISSOURI.

The Knights Templars' Convention—Railroad Officials in Council.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—The preparations for the reception of the Knights Templars next week are nearly complete, and are on an extensive scale. The different delegations, on arrival, will be met by committees chosen for that purpose, and escorted to quarters provided for them.

Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, President, and his associate directors, W. Crocker, Jacob Sleeper, and Andrew Pierce, Jr., of Boston, and Andrew V. Stout, William Coffin, of New York, of the South Pacific Railroad, arrived here to-day, and held a meeting, at which the unfinished portion of the Missouri division of the road was placed under contract. The work will commence on Monday next on the above named. Also, *en route* to the Indian Territory, to perfect arrangements with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Osage, and Tucapaw Indians for lands in their country, and put in effect measures for the speedy construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad through to San Francisco, via thirty-fifth parallel.

Eight prominent gambling-houses were simultaneously raided by the police to-night, and several thousand dollars worth of property captured.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Celebration of a Revolutionary Triumph—A Severe Rain Storm.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—This being the anniversary of the Battle of North Point there is a partial holiday; all corporation offices are closed, flags suspended on public buildings, etc. The remnant of the old defenders numbering about fifty, paraded this morning, and after marching round the Battle Monument, escorted by the 2d Regiment Maryland Volunteers, with their old tattered banner, proceeded in the cars to Govanstown, five miles out, and partook of their annual dinner. They presented a time-honored, weather-beaten, venerable appearance.

The storm last night of rain was the severest we have had in many years, and Jones' Falls is again rising. It is quite high, and is causing alarm amongst the inhabitants of the flooded district. The waters were confined within the embankments and no serious damage ensued. Some temporary structures were washed away, and a few cellars were flooded by the overflowing of the streets and gullies. The rain was very severe in the surrounding country. To-day is intensely hot and business is improving.

Fraudulent Checks.

FRANKFORD, Pa., Sept. 12.—A number of forged checks, purporting to have been drawn by firms in Philadelphia upon the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, for sums varying from $50 to $200, have from time to time for the last few months been forwarded to said bank for payment. They are all on a form purporting to have been lithographed by Fred. Mayer & Co., No. 56 Fulton street, New York, printed in pale red ink, the title, "Second National Bank," in ornamental German text, and the whole form and appearance of the checks entirely different from any ever gotten up for the bank or any of its customers. Some of them appear to have been put forth in the far West, but more recently in the interior of the State of New York. The scoundrels appear to prosecute their work without the slightest interruption.

Attack on the Atlantic Base-Ball Club.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A gang of roughs, hangers-on to the Irvington Base-Ball Club, of Newark, yesterday brutally attacked the Atlantic Club, which had just triumphed in a game over the former. Several persons were shockingly beaten with clubs, cut with knives, etc. Among them were Messrs. Bulkley and McGonigle, members of Assembly from Brooklyn, who are not expected to survive. There were no arrests.

Disappearance.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Charles Crossman, of Jersey City, who has been engaged for a long time in collecting soldiers' bounties, pensions, etc., is said to have disappeared, and it is supposed that he has absconded with a large amount of money belonging to those who employed him.

FROM HAYTI.

Rumored Successes of Salnave—He Issues an Amnesty Proclamation.

KEY WEST, Sept. 12.—We have three days and a half later news from Hayti by the arrival at this port of the United States steamer Gettysburg. The news is highly important. Cape Haytien, Mole St. Nicholas, and Gonaives still hold out for President Salnave. The port of St. Marc is still held by the rebels. The latter had met with a very severe defeat at the village of La Coupe. They had also abandoned the siege of Port-au-Prince, leaving their guns and all the camp equipage in the hands of Salnave's troops. President Salnave had issued a proclamation granting an amnesty to all rebels except to the leaders in the late rebellion. Numbers have profited by this proclamation. The rebels are losing ground rapidly, and Salnave's prospects are improving. Port-au-Prince is perfectly healthy, and the chances for business are brilliant.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 12—P. M.—Cotton declined ¼, and the market tends downwards. Middling uplands, 10¼; middling Orleans, 10½. Beef steady. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Bacon advanced to 58s. Naval stores firm.

CONVERSIONS.

A New Candidate for New York Philanthropy—Tommy Hadden, the Wicked.

The New York *Herald* of this morning gives the following:—

At noon yesterday the pious laborers who have undertaken the tremendous task of weeding that hitherto neglected nook of the Lord's vineyard, known as the Fourth Ward, took formal possession of that smoke-grimed stronghold of Satan, which serves as back parlor to the dirty little room occupied by Mr. Hadden for the dispensation of soda water, sarsaparilla, and other unintoxicating beverages. Some little difficulty having occurred about the license, "Tommy" gave up dealing in spirituous liquors several months ago and some of his neighbors are uncharitable enough to say that to this fact his conversion is mainly attributable. The two filthy and wretchedly ventilated rooms in which the meeting was held were so crowded by the missionaries and their numerous assistants that very few of the "ungodly ones" could get near enough to hear the prayers offered for their salvation. With a view to add to the solemnity of the scene, but with a most unchristian disregard for the comfort of his reverend guests, Mr. Hadden kept his window shutters closed, thus producing a dim, religious light, and effecting a combination and concentration of probably the most objectionable odors ever generated before outside the Black Hole of Calcutta. On being assured that this token of contrition was altogether unnecessary, that fresh air and religion would go very well together, Johnny Allen's new rival appeared somewhat surprised, and immediately threw the shutters back on their hinges. After the meeting had been formally opened, and two or three prayers had been offered up, the members of the mission, who had the back room all to themselves, turned towards the door communicating with the bar-room, and commenced shouting in turn, "If there is any one out there who wants to go to Jesus, let him hold up his right hand, and we will pray for him." For some time there was no response, but at last one rye-faced individual, who, it is to be hoped, is nearer to godliness than he was to cleanliness, pulled his dexter digits out of the pockets of his ragged pants, and, after scratching his unkempt head for a second or so, held them up against the dingy ceiling. Thus encouraged, others held up their hands. As soon as the prayers for those who had thus signified their desire to go to Jesus were ended, a special prayer was offered for an interesting convert, who volunteered the statement that he had just been released from the State Prison, where he had been confined for four years. "Finding everybody down upon me since my return," said the released prisoner," I have determined to reform." "God bless you, my dear brother!" fervently ejaculated one of the bystanders. "Christ won't go back on you at any rate," said another consolingly. "For nine months I had to work with a ball and chain on my legs, and I can feel the strain now," continued the new convert. "Never mind," interrupted one of the members of the Mission, "God will let up on ye now; Jesus Christ will ask Him to give you a rest if you repent with all your heart." In closing the meeting one of the leading revivalists said:—"I am determined not to give God any rest until He consents to bless us—He must bless us all, our dear friend Hadden, his beloved wife, and the dear boys on the farm in Orange county."

Mr. Hadden denies the truth of the report that he has accumulated a fortune of more than $100,000 by "Shanghaing" sailors of their earnings. He admits having been something of a "Shanghaister," but says he hasn't made as much as $100,000."

DISASTER.

Phelan & Collender's New York Billiard Manufactory Destroyed—Loss, $175,000.

This morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the immense five-story billiard establishment of Messrs. Phelan & Collender, situated on Thirty-seventh street, near Tenth avenue, and running through the entire block to Thirty-sixth street. It was discovered on the first floor of the building near Thirty-seventh street by Officer Houghton, who was at that time patrolling in the immediate vicinity. An alarm was speedily given, when a large force of engines soon arrived, but not in time to check the progress of the flames. The fire seemed to be burning slowly throughout the entire floor when the doors were smashed in. The light materials—billiard tables in readiness for shipping, and articles for their construction—were in such great quantities everywhere that water seemed to have little effect in quenching the flames. Although the firemen worked with great assiduity, doing honor to themselves, the smouldering demon darted from floor to floor, and at 2 o'clock this morning the three first were entirely gutted, with a portion of the fourth. It seems peculiarly unfortunate that this establishment, the largest of its kind in the United States, and perhaps the world, should be destroyed at this time, as the proprietors had just completed a large order from California, and the tables were awaiting shipment. There were employed in the building some four hundred and ten men, who will thus be thrown out of employment. The loss is not known, but with the three hundred finished tables, and four hundred more in process of construction in the building, and with that itself, it will amount to over $175,000. While the firemen were battling grandly, Engineer Rhodes, the engineer of the district where the fire occurred, was carried from the building in an insensible condition, being smothered by smoke. At half-past 2 o'clock the upper or fifth floor had caught from the raging fire below, and the lurid flames, with the great volumes of dense, black smoke eveloping the entire neighborhood, presented a thrilling spectacle, and it seemed quite impossible to save $1 from the wreck. Crowds had gathered around the immediate vicinity, some of the persons but half clad, which added to the impressiveness of the scene. The amount of insurance could not be ascertained at the hour of leaving the locality.—*N. Y. Herald.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Habeas corpus cases were before the Court to-day.

A hearing was had upon a writ which was brought for the discharge of an old man who was bound over to answer an accusation of an indecent assault and battery upon an old lady. The prosecutrix, who professed to be the only witness to the occurrence, made her allegations under oath, which were too delicate for publication. The Judge, without opposition from counsel, remanded the relator, Mr. John McCoy, for trial before a petit jury. It had however, been shown that there were lawsuits, quarrels, and ill-feeling between the parties which was for the purpose of showing improper motives for this prosecution.

The Commonwealth ex relatione John Sleigh. A writ for the discharge of the relator from a charge of receiving stolen goods. The facts as testified were that certain iron, bearing peculiar marks, was found in the relator's cellar at Noble street wharf, and was supposed by the foreman of Cabeen & Co., Andrew Gaw, to have been concealed by the boatmen who had been engaged in transporting it from their foundry to Camden, and had been sold to this man. Acting upon this inference he caused the relator's arrest; but upon the hearing no claim of ownership was made, nor was there an assertion of theft, without which the prosecution could not stand. However, his Honor consented to continue the matter to see if further proof could be produced.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 12, 1868.

The Money Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues easy. Call loans are offered at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. 114 was bid for 6s of 1881; 104½ for 10-40s; 113⅛ for '62 5-20s; 109⅝ for '64 5-20s; 111¼ for '65 5-20s; 109 for July '65 5-20s; 108⅝ for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103, and old do. at 100½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Little Schuylkill sold at 44 69-100, no change; Minehill at 56½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 25¾, no change; and Reading at 44⅝@44 69-100, a slight decline.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 60 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 64 for West Philadelphia; 9¾ for Hestonville; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Philadelphia sold at 163; 241 was bid for North America; 60 for Commercial; 31¾ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 59 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 91½ for Western; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; and 64 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21, no change; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19½ for preferred do.; 69 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '67..cp.........109	50 sh Leh Nav.......... 21
$1000 Pa 6s, W L.cp.......102¾	100 sh Phil & E.....b60.. 25¾
$1000 City 6s, Old.......c.100¾	100 sh Reading............ 44·69
$700 do..New....c..103	100 do............b5.. 44·69
$3000 C&Am m 6s, '89.... 96¾	200 do............b5.. 44·69
$2500 Leh 6s. RR l....... 84¾	100 do............c.. 44·69
7 sh Phila Bk..........163	100 do............c.. 44·69
32 sh Lit Sch R.....ls.. 44¾	10 sh Minehill............ 56¾

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	144⅛	12·00 P. M.	144⅛
10·07 "	144¼	12·10 "	144¼
10·20 "	144⅛	12·20 "	144⅛
10·30 "	144	12·25 "	441¼

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113⅛@113⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@110⅛; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109@109¼; do., 1867, 108⅞@109¼; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10-40, 104½@105⅛. Gold, 144⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114⅛; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅝@110; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., 1865, new, 108⅝@109⅛; do., 1867, new, 108⅞@109; do., 1868, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@105; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 144@144¼. Silver, 136½@138.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do. July, 1865, 108⅞@109; do. July, 1867, 108⅞@108⅞; 1868, 108⅞@109; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅜@104⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25; September, 1865, 119·25; October, 1865, 118⅞@119. Gold, 144@144¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 12.—The Flour market continues dull, and prices of medium and low grades are drooping. There is no inquiry except from the home consumers, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at $6·50@7·50 for superfine, $8@8·75 for extras, $10@10·25 for new spring wheat family, $10·50@11 for old do. do.; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $8·50@9·25 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this description is in steady request at full prices, but inferior grades are neglected. Sales of 1000 bushels new red at $2·25@2·30, and 1000 bushels amber at $2·35. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 400 bushels new Western at $1·60. Corn is scarce and advancing. Sales of 500 bushels yellow at $1·35, 2000 bushels Western mixed at $1·31@1·32, and 1500 bushels damaged do. at $1·23@1·25. Oats are in good request at an advance. Sales of 6000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Western at 75@76 cents. Nothing doing in Barley and Malt.

Bark is unchanged. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $50 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling at $8·50@9 per 64 lbs. 600 bushels were taken at the latter rate. Timothy ranges from $2·60 to 3·25. Flaxseed may be quoted by the crushers at $2·70@2·80.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............80 | 11 A. M..............87 | 2 P. M..............89

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.

Br barque Ariel, Douglass, London, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, Salem, E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 1 day from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Barque C. S. Rogers, Ballard, from Genoa June 28, via Gibraltar Aug. 1, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori—vessel to Merchant & Co. 2d inst., lat. 3?, long. 66 3?, spoke brig Eschol (whaler) homeward bound, all well.

Br. brig Hunter, Lamb, 27 days from St. Martin's, with salt, etc., to Lewis Lambert.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 10th inst.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Brig Alva, Armstrong, hence, at St. John, N. B., 11th inst.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, hence, at Portland yesterday.

Schr Gen Grant, Colburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 9th inst.

Schrs M. S. Lewis, Lewis; Isabella Thompson, Endicott; Sylvi. Cole; E. W. Gardner, Steelman; A. A. Andrews, Kelley; James Satterthwait, Long; C. W. May, May; Fannie Blake, Clark; and J. Veldren, Cavalier, hence, at Boston 10th inst.

Schr Bay State, Seabury, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Schr Annie P. Hayes, Lore, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schrs E Kinder, Davis, and Henry Croskey, Potter, hence for Boston; Chattanooga Black, from Portland for Philadelphia; David Collins, Townsend, and Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston for do., at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.

Schrs John Shay, Hilton; John Cadwalader, Steelman; and H. L. Slaght, Willetts, hence, at Salem 8th instant.

Schr Angeline Van Cleaf, Heath, which received damages by collision with steamship Hunter, night of Aug. 1, a few miles from Beaver Tail Light, and subsequently arrived at Bristol, sailed from that place 10th inst. for Philadelphia, having repaired all damages.

Schr Gussie Wilson, Floyd, from Bangor via Norwalk for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr James Magee, Flynn, from Hartford for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Arrived, steamship Weser, from Bremen.

Also, steamship Guiding Star, from Aspinwall.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 12.—The steamship Cuba, from New York, arrived last evening.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Arrived, barque Palls, Biddle, from Belize, Hon.

Brig Como, Johnson, from Bremen.

Brig Grace Worthington, Noyes, fm Morant Bay.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Smell of Sulphur.

From the N. Y. Independent.

It is easy to see through the pompous business which Rosecrans has just been conducting at White Sulphur Springs. Harboring against Grant a personal grudge of many years' standing, he saw a chance for revenge in deserting the political party of which Grant is the candidate; and so, on the eve of battle, he sneaks over to the enemy. Had he in like manner skulked away from Stone River into Bragg's camp, his act would have been more mischievous, but his motive not more dispicable. Nominally the Minister to Mexico, he has become the minister to the Southern Confederacy. Knowing that Grant, as commander of the army, had an ineradicable distrust of his character and judgment, and knowing that under Grant as President of the United States he could not remain the plenipotentiary to Mexico for ten days, previous that his only possible political future is under Seymour and the revolutionists; and he is therefore diligently plotting with the leaders of the Rebellion to compass the defeat of the Republican party.

His letter to Lee has a true smell of sulphur. It is full of the Devil's suggestions. Think of a once trusted leader of a Union army studiously omitting from his enumeration of what he calls "the people of the South" the six millions of Southern Unionists, both white and black. He divides the inhabitants of the Rebel States into two distinct classes; calling one "the people of the South," and calling the other "the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen, and the few whites who, against public opinion, are willing to attempt to lead." Such a sentiment—disinheriting a fifth part of the whole population of the republic—is a disgrace to its author. Whether a man has land or not, whether he has learning or not, whether he has poverty or not, whether he is white or not, he is still a man; and, if he be an American citizen, he is entitled to every political prerogative which belongs to General Rosecrans. To the Southern Unionist this Union soldier offers only insult; but to General Lee—who was the ringleader of the Rebel banditti, and who, without exception, is the greatest criminal of the nineteenth century—he kneels like a fawning flatterer, and says:—"I know you are a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country." On the contrary, the plain truth is, General Lee is less a lover of the Union, the Constitution, and the country than is the humblest negro who carried a musket for the national defense!

In his reply the wily Virginian says:—"The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them, if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded." But ask the negroes themselves whether or not the idea that "the Southern people" are hostile to them is "entirely unfounded." Ask the washerwomen whom Lee has flogged, and the waiter-boys whose ears he has pinched! The "change," says Lee, "in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feeling towards them." Of course, it has not. The ex-slaveholder looks now upon the freedmen exactly as he once looked upon the slave; so that, when Lee and his confederates promise to give the same protection to the negro in the future as they have given in the past, it is "such protection as the vulture gives the lamb—covering and devouring him."

The diplomatic correspondence at White Sulphur Springs was made public simultaneously with the news of the expulsion of the colored members of the Georgia Legislature. This one act was the fit commentary on those two epistles. Lee is explicit in saying, "The people of the South are opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race." Accordingly, acting on the Irishman's motto—"Wherever you see a head, hit it"—the Rebels already propose, wherever they see a negro, to strike him. The colored members of the Georgia Legislature had done no wrong, had violated no usage, had overstepped no limit of propriety, had transgressed no rule of decorum; they had simply committed the offense of carrying into the legislative halls the black skins with which God had chosen to honor their faces; and for this reason, and for this only, they were expelled!

But we like this expulsion. It is exactly to our minds. Nothing better could have happened. It is the Rebellion cutting off its own head. It is the premonitory madness of those whom the gods mean to destroy. It is already quickening the pulse of the sluggish North. It has added one more to the many foretokens of Grant's triumphant election. In fact, it makes us ready to reutter Mrs. Browning's prayer, "Give us more madness, Lord."

Do they Mean to Lie?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A lie is an assertion made with intent to deceive. Do or do not the opponents of Grant and Colfax habitually make such statements with regard to the national finances? We make no charge, but state facts, leaving conclusions to be drawn by others.

The *World* editorially says:—

> "In 1865, the public debt was $2,423,437,002·13. In 1868, it is $2,643,253,285, an increase of $219,816,282·82. Let us have peace."

Is that true?

The Secretary of the Treasury officially states the total apparent debt on the 1st inst. at $2,643,256,285, but adds that the cash in the Treasury amounts to $107,641,971, which, deducted from the above, leaves the actual debt $2,535,645,313. Need we argue that the money ought to be deducted to ascertain the true amount of the debt? Here, for instance, are some $25,000,000 of certificates of deposit of coin. Individuals are allowed to deposit their gold in the Treasury, drawing no interest thereon, and take certificates therefor for convenience in business. Is our debt increased by the sum of those certificates, when we have the gold ready to redeem them on call? Is our debt increased by the amount of the greenbacks now in the Treasury? If we owe them, is it not to ourselves? These questions admit but of one answer.

Again: We have lent to the Pacific Railroads bonds amounting to $35,314,000. The railroads pay the interest thereon as it accrues; they are to pay the principal when due; and the Government has a second mortgage on their respective roads to secure such payment. Even if they were to fail those roads will add many millions not merely to the taxable property and income of the people, but to the revenues of the Government, by stimulating settlement, production, etc., in the central region of our continent, hitherto hardly accessible. With what reason is this contingent liability added to our war debt? Yet, without it, and deducting the cash in the Treasury, our national debt is apparently $2,500,300,313, and really much less, because of the greenbacks, postal currency, etc., etc., which have been burned, lost at sea, or otherwise destroyed, so that they can never be presented for payment.

—But the *World* says the debt was but $2,423,437,002 "in 1865." In what part of 1865? That is a pertinent question. Of course, there may have been some time early in 1865, when the ascertained, liquidated debt was no more than is stated above. But Richmond did not fall till April of that year, and Lee's surrender dates from the 9th of that month. Johnston's, Dick Taylor's, and the other Rebel armies, surrendered at a much later day. The bloody affairs of Five Forks, Bentonville, Averysboro', Mobile, Selma, etc., etc., all occurred in 1865; and our armies were not mustered out and paid off till about the middle of that year—part of them not till near the close of it. Secretary McCulloch officially reported the debt, over and above the cash in the Treasury, as follows:—

July 31, 1865 . . .	$2,757,253,275
Sept. 1, 1865 . . .	2,757,689,571

It is now $257,000,000 less, after paying $7,200,000 in gold for Alaska, unless the Treasury is charged with the contingent liability for building the Pacific Roads. And why should it be? That is not money spent in war and so sunk, but a guarantee to secure the construction of works which must add vastly to the wealth and prosperity—consequently, to the tax-paying ability—of our people.

Do the Copperheads mean to deceive with regard to the National finances? Compare their statements with ours, and judge impartially!

Binckley Bowed Out.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Binckley, "the distinguished gentleman," as Mr. District Attorney Courtney politely or sarcastically calls him, who came on from Washington some two weeks ago, and, without having the courtesy to inform Mr. Courtney or any member of his office of what he was doing, obtained affidavits on his own motion and caused them to be issued for the arrest of certain parties, has at length been bowed out of the case of the United States vs. Commissioner Rollins *et al.* Mr. Courtney had waived this discourtesy on account of the magnitude of the interests involved in the investigation. He went into it with all his power and with the assistance of all the members of his department in the endeavor to ferret out the charges, whatever they were, but he found it "like drawing eye-teeth out of this gentleman to ascertain what line of conduct was to be adopted, what pursued, what testimony could be procured, what evidence he had obtained, or upon what basis or theory he intended to prosecute this case." He discovered that Mr. Binkley had a sort of rambling idea that the Southern District of New York had jurisdiction over all the United States. A contemporary has printed in a letter from Washington an amusing account of an interview at the Astor House between the District Attorney and the Solicitor of Internal Revenue. According to this story Mr. Binckley asked Mr. Courtney "which side he had made up his mind to appear for in the investigation before Commissioner Gutman." Mr. Courtney told Mr. Binckley that he could not talk with him upon that subject, and immediately arose to depart. Mr. Binckley undertook to prevent Mr. Courtney from leaving the room by closing the door. In doing so he pinched Mr. Courtney's finger in the door, whereupon Mr. Courtney turned, and, striking out from the shoulder, got in such a blow between Mr. Binckley's eyes as to send him in a hurried and confused manner to the sofa. After the prostrate Solicitor of the Internal Revenue had been sufficiently pounded he cried loudly for quarter, and two Deputy United States Marshals who happened to be passing came to his relief. Mr. Binckley said nothing further about which side Mr. Courtney should take, and the latter retired flushed with victory.

We published a full report of the proceedings in the United States Commissioners' Court, in the course of which the valorous Mr. Binckley "defied everything that New York could bring against him;" and after Mr. Courtney had read the telegraphic disavowal by the Acting Attorney-General of any right of Mr. Binckley to participate in the prosecution, except by sufferance on the part of Mr. Courtney, the District Attorney declared that his manhood and self-respect forbade any further association with Mr. Binckley. Mr. Binckley then took his hat and cane, and shaking the dust off his feet, solemnly announced, "I will appear again in New York." This prediction seems little likely to be fulfilled. The case, so far at least as he is concerned with it, appears to have collapsed. The general opinion now is that of all the developments of the Internal Revenue imbroglio the Binckley affair is the richest farce. The question is agitated, who is this Binckley? Is he the Head Centre of the Ku-Klux-Klan? Is he the founder of the Knights of the Golden Circle? Is he the father of the Sons of Liberty? Whoever he may be, he must be convinced by this time that he got hold of the wrong customer when he tried to browbeat Mr. Courtney and ventured to intimidate him by threats of political decapitation. He may have succeeded in fooling Andrew Johnson, but, notwithstanding his big, swelling words of vanity, the public can look upon him only as a scalawag and a carpet-bagger. He has gone back to Washington, and we cannot advise him to "appear again in New York" as a volunteer representative of the United States Government.

The Wells-Atkinson Speech on the Public Debt.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republican papers of this city have published, with an air of mock triumph, a speech on the public debt and kindred topics, delivered before the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, on Wednesday, by Mr. Edward Atkinson, who is be praised as one of the first financiers in the country. In alluding to the speech, we find that Mr. Edward Atkinson is a mere puppet put forward by the Republicans to repeat a string of statistics with which he has just been crammed by David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue. The electioneering exhibit got up by Mr. Wells, two months ago, has been so shattered by collision with the monthly debt statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, that it is no wonder that both he and his employers see that something must be done. We accordingly find Mr. Wells trying to navigate the same waters in a different and more heavily-freighted craft. Mr. Atkinson credits his discomfited prompter with all the figures that he uses, but claims credit himself for the deductions and inferences. But as the figures have been got up with a view to establish the inferences, we shall treat the whole joint production as the work of Mr. Wells.

The main portion of the speech is a labored attack on the truthfulness of the debt statements which have been made from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury. This is the natural, but not very high-minded retort of a man stung with mortification at the flagrant contradictions between his late electioneering exhibit and the official statements of the Secretary. Between Mr. Wells and Mr. McCulloch there was an astounding discrepancy of nearly forty-seven millions of dollars respecting changes in the public debt within the last fiscal year; Mr. Wells declaring that there had been a saving, out of the revenues of the year, of nearly thirty-five millions, and Mr. McCulloch that, besides spending all the revenues, the debt had been increased more than twelve millions during the year. That so enormous a contradiction should put Mr. Wells in an agony of chagrin, is not surprising. But in seeking relief, he has jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire, as we will abundantly show. We will give him the mortification of seeing himself in flagrant contradiction not only to Mr. McCulloch, but to Mr. Wells himself. We appeal from David A. Wells the balked party tool of to-day, to David A. Wells, the impartial statistician of eight months and two years ago.

One of the extraordinary discoveries which Mr. Wells now announces through his puppet, Mr. Atkinson is, that we have paid off one-fourth of the national debt since the close of the war. The feat is not more wonderful than that it should have been kept so profound a secret. It was reserved for Mr. Wells to discover it all of a sudden, when his character for accuracy had been fatally damaged by mortifying exposures, and he was put under a necessity of doing something to retrieve the mischief he had unwittingly done to his radical employers.

The revenues of the Government since the close of the war have been equal to three-fifths of the present public debt. Out of so prodigious an income there can be no question that the debt *ought* to have been greatly reduced. Mr. Wells makes his puppet say that it *has* been reduced more than eight hundred millions! To make out so surprising a proposition he contends that the amount of the debt has never been correctly stated, and that what Secretary McCulloch gave out as the highest figures it ever reached, were some five or six hundred millions short of the truth. It is odd enough that neither Mr. Wells, with all his industry and opportunities, nor any other delver in the public accounts, found out, till now, that Mr. McCulloch has been imposing upon the country and upon the world, by stating the public debt five or six hundred millions below its actual amount. It is not merely odd, it is ridiculous, that a stupendous hoax like this should be put forth under the sanction of David A. Wells, the same David A. Wells who, two years ago, wrote a long, indignant letter to the London *Times*, confuting a then recent article in *Blackwood's Magazine* which exaggerated the amount of our public debt. Nobody who keeps the thread of our financial history can fail to recollect that indignant letter, and the virtuous amazement of the writer that anybody could have had the effrontery to say that our national debt was greater than the official statements of Mr. McCulloch made it. In that letter, Mr. Wells thus endorsed the statements which he now makes a laborious effort to impugn:—As regards the statement that the aggregate amount of the debt at the close of the war and the relations of the greenbacks to the debt has never been clearly explained, we will simply say that it is untrue. Congress by law requires the American Secretary of the Treasury to publish, as soon as practicable after the close of each month, an exact statement of the public debt in all its departments, together with the exact amount of the cash on hand; and this law has been most faithfully complied with since the close of the war." In another part of his letter Mr. Wells spoke sneeringly, almost coarsely, of those who were not fully satisfied with the information given by Secretary McCulloch: "It may be," said he, "as the writer in *Blackwood* asserts, that American finance is not a clear balance-sheet to which even the French people are accustomed. In judging of this we should remember that the eye can never see beyond the capacity which it brings for seeing." As much as to say, that if anybody failed to find the whole truth in Mr. McCulloch's official statements, it was owing to stupidity. And now this same Mr. Wells proclaims, through his Massachusetts puppet, that the whole country and the whole world have been deceived respecting the amount of the public debt to an extent equal to one-fourth of its present amount. Mr. Wells seems to have brought to his latest investigations "eyes" with most wonderful "capacity for seeing" what does not exist. For if it existed, why was it so long invisible?

Another extraordinary disclosure in this Wells Atkinson speech is the statement that the administration of the Government is perfectly economical, and costs a great deal less at present than it did in Mr. Buchanan's time! We copy the following passage from the speech:—

THE GOVERNMENT CHEAPER THAN BUCHANAN'S

> "It therefore appears that the expenses of the Government under the direction of a Republican Congress, hampered by a hostile Executive, have been at a rate of $15,500,000 less per annum than the expenses under the last year of Democratic rule.
>
> "We claim that they might fairly have exceeded any honest expenditure in 1860, for we have five or six millions more population, and a vast extent of new territory to guard and control.
>
> "If it shall be allowed that we have included all the expenses of the War and Navy Departments for fifteen months after April, 1865, as war expenses, and that there would have been a moderate expenditure under any circumstances, we will admit it; but the expenses of the Indian war, estimated at $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, and the amount expended on river and harbor improvements ($10,000,000), for which we have made no allowance, but have included as ordinary expenses, would fully offset this claim.
>
> "It would therefore appear that when partisans charge the Republican Congress with extravagance, they charge the last Democratic administration with far greater.

We again appeal from Wells the political tool of the radical politicians to Wells the statistician of the Treasury Department. In January last, Mr. Wells made a long and careful report covering the whole subject of the public revenues and expenditures. In that report, he presented himself as the zealous advocate of economy, and pointed out in detail where large reductions could be made in the expenses of administration. But according to the Worcester speech, retrenchment was impossible, since the Government has all along, under Republican management, been a marvel and paragon of rigorous economy. It costs less to govern the country now, we are told, than it did under a Democratic administration previous to the war. How long has Mr. Wells been of this opinion? In his January report he dilated at length on the prodigious increase of ordinary expenses as compared with the last fiscal year which preceded the outbreak of the war. Besides the greater costliness of the army and navy, he said that "in the department of the civil list and miscellaneous, an increase of expenditure of 136 and 112 per cent. respectively, making an annual aggregate of over twenty-seven millions, would seem to indicate that some considerable reduction is here, also, entirely practicable." After pointing out, under six heads, his proposed methods of retrenchment Mr. Wells went on to say:—"With the substantial adoption, on the part of Congress, of an economical policy as above indicated, the ordinary expenses of the Government might, it is believed, be immediately reduced to one hundred and forty millions per annum, which amount would, even then, be an excess of over one hundred per cent. on the ordinary expenditures of the fiscal year of 1861."

These citations from Mr. Wells' former publications prove the Worcester speech to be thoroughly dishonest. The falsifications are so broad that they would be self-refuted, even if it were not able to confront them with Mr. Wells' own former statements, which put them to shame. His giving them utterance through the mouth of a puppet is cowardly and knavish. They are too outrageously false for him to be willing to take the direct responsibility of them; and yet, being put forth under color of his authority, they are meant to delude the public into the belief that they have the exactness of official statements. The exposures which have been made of Wells' deceptive electioneering report in July, make him shy of coming forward again in person and bearing the brunt of criticism. But as the maker of the Worcester speech declared that Mr. Wells supplied the materials, we scorn a controversy with the mouth-piece, and grapple directly with the author. The lying speech is easily exploded by quotations from Wells himself. There is more to be said upon it when we have space and leisure.

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AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE,

By the Professor of Hygiene, in the University of Pennsylvania. Prevention and Cure of

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Almost everything is to be found in this work, and it has been pronounced

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1868.

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Of all numbers and brands.

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FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

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ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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Classical, Scientific and Commercial School

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This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 8 21 1m

N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to

Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty.

Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 8 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 13 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 19 to 10 1

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,

will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.

The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.

8 27 1m Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, WEST GREEN Street, corner of Seventeenth.

Duties to be resumed Sept. 14.

9 7 6t*] Rev. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M. Principal.

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDING School for Boys, reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.

9 1 stuth1m E. & J. ROGERS.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 508 S. TENTH street. 9 11 tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N.

August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of

Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.

A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Q. M. U. S. A.,

Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 11 o3

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—

MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,

No. 718 CHESNUT Street,

manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 11§

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JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

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IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11§

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.

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Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

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A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

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Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 12p

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We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,

I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

5 26§ PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning received a report from Superintendent Wynkoop, giving an account of a difficulty which occurred on Sunday, August 9, between the soldiers at Fort Zara, in Arkansas, and a party of Kiowa Indians. The difficulty was originated by two young Kiowas, who were intoxicated, riding through a white man's camp in a disorderly manner, when they were fired on, and one of them seriously wounded. The Indians reported to their band having been fired on, and the Kiowas went to the fort in battle array, but the difficulty was then prevented by the interference of a friendly chief.

On the afternoon of the same day a wagon master arrived at the fort, reporting his train had been robbed by Kiowas, and a detachment of troops was sent out to the Kiowa camp. Upon their arrival the Indian women and children jumped into the river to swim to the opposite bank, and numbers of papooses were drowned. The Indians formed in line of battle, when the wagon-master becoming frightened, confessed he had given the merchandise to the Indians. This terminated the appearance of hostilities, and after some talk peace was arranged. Agent Wynkoop reports these Indians generally disposed to be very friendly.

Appointment.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Colonel James Marr Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the district of Missouri, being the first appointment under the new law.

An Interview.

Mr. Edward Thornton, British Minister, called at the White House this morning, and had a short interview with the President.

New Schedule.

The through passenger trains between Washington and New York and Washington and Philadelphia will be run under a new schedule beginning with Sunday next, the 13th inst. The time will be quickened materially, the morning express making the run through between Washington and Courtland street ferry, New York, in each direction, in eight hours and fifteen minutes, and the night train in less than nine hours. The night trains will start from each end at 9 P. M., instead of 7, and reach the opposite end before 6 A. M. All communications now made at both termini will be maintained, while southwardly passengers leaving Boston by the Shore line after 11 A. M., can reach Washington before 6 the following morning.

By the new schedule much greater facilities will be given to the mails. The day mails from the east will be due here before 5 P. M., and can be answered, through the postal car system, by the 9 o'clock departure, thus gaining a day. The morning and noon trains for New York will continue to leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 12 o'clock and 30 minutes, as now, and will leave Courtland street, New York, at 8 o'clock and 40 minutes A. M., due at Washington at 4·45, and 12·30 noon, instead of 12 noon, as now, but due at Washington at 10 P. M., no later than at present. To facilitate intercourse between Washington and Philadelphia, a new train is established (running independently of the New York train) leaving Philadelphia at 11·30 P. M., reaching Washington at 5·40 P. M., and reaching Philadelphia at 11·20 P. M. By this measure, also, the New York and Washington night trains are relieved of the Philadelphia and Washington baggage and travel, thus enabling them to make the greatly improved time proposed. A superior equipment in new cars for travel by day and by night trains, with special adaptation, is now being prepared for the line.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Progress of the Indian War—Skirmish with the Aborigines.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 11.—A special despatch from Fort Wallace to the *Republican* says 100 Cheyennes appeared near Sheridan, Kansas, at daylight this morning, a small portion of which made a dash on the town, and then joined the main body, and moved in the direction of Butler, where they captured several Mexican teams, killed three men, and then moved North of the track, and left in a northwest direction, carrying off cattle and horses.

Two scouts sent here by the Governor of Colorado have arrived, and report that the Indians are about all the settlements southeast of Denver, and that the settlers are suffering greatly. Five hundred head of stock have been run off within the past week, and twenty settlers killed and scalped. The Denver coach, which arrived this afternoon, was detained by Indians, and driven back to Big Timber. The Indians were reported to be three hundred strong on Sand Creek. Fort Lyon advices of September 9 state that General Penrose's company of cavalry fought them two miles out on the 8th, killing four Indians and losing two soldiers killed and two wounded.

About 1 o'clock this morning the pickets reported two small bands of Indians about six miles northeast of the post, moving westward.

On Sunday night last a Mr. Cook, living at Centralia, Ill., was robbed of $10,000 in greenbacks.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Affairs on the Pacific Coast—The Tidal Wave the Result of the Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—It is believed that the great tidal wave of August 14 at San Pedro and along the Southern coast of California, was the result of the earthquake at Callao. A disturbance of the tides in this harbor was noticed on the same day.

Arizona advices of August 25 say that Colonel Price held a talk with a delegation of Wallajack and Mohare Indians at Fort Mohare, and the result was an agreement that all the tribe would assemble in twenty days in a grand council; meanwhile hostilities to be suspended on both sides. The Wallajack Indians are desirous of peace, and Colonel Price is satisfied that no more outrages will be committed.

A party of miners had to go to the mountains for safety.

Flour, $5·50@6·50; Wheat, $1·90@2; Legal-tenders, 70½.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Death of the Emir of Bokhara—Admiral Farragut in the East.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—It is said that Prussia will send a war ship to the Parana to protect Germans there.

The Emir of Bokhara is dead.

The barque Blanche, from New York, with a cargo of petroleum, has been damaged by fire at Marseilles.

While the flagship Franklin was in the Bosphorus, a Greek-Cretan deputation boarded her, and distributed an address, asking American aid. Admiral Farragut, at Mr. Morris' suggestion, returned the copies, and received the deputation as private persons, and no politics were talked.

From Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 10.—The Vermont State Fair, which is being held in this city this week, has proved much more successful than for many years past. The number of entries in all departments is unprecedented, being fully double that of any previous year in most of the departments. This afternoon addresses were delivered by Hon. George F. Edmunds, United States Senator from this district, and Hon. John A. Griswold, the Republican candidate for Governor in New York State. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to trotting races; the best time, 2·38, was made by the mare Fanny, entered by Hon. H. G. Root, of Bennington.

The number of competing horses for most of the trotting premiums was large. The attendance is very large, and all the lines of travel are crowded with those still coming.

The grounds have been crowded with visitors, the number present to-day being from twelve to fifteen thousand. Many distinguished gentlemen from other States are in attendance. To-morrow, the last day of the fair, will be devoted to horse exhibitions and awarding of premiums. Saturday there will be trotting races on the State Fair Grounds, open to all horses; mile heats, best three in five, for citizens' purses. Quite a large number of pickpockets are in town, and several farmers have been relieved of their pocket-books.

American Mechanics' Celebration.

LANCASTER, Sept. 11.—The parade of the United Order of American Mechanics in this city was the largest and grandest civic demonstration ever held here. About fifty councils from this State were represented, and several from Delaware and New Jersey. Upwards of 5000 men were in line, and marching four abreast, occupied fifty minutes in passing a given point. Some twenty large wagons were also in line, on which varied trades plied their profession. On one wagon were thirteen young women, dressed in white, to represent the thirteen original States.

Colonel Miles acted as Chief Marshal. Arches were thrown across the outer end of four of the principal streets, and evergreens were suspended across each of the four streets meeting in Centre Square. A large number of persons from the surrounding country towns were in the city. There were thirty-eight bands of music in the procession. The oration which was to have been delivered did not take place.

Political.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—The ratification of the Republican nomination for Congress took place here to-night. The Grant Legion, in uniform, with torches, preceded by the Burlington Band, paraded the streets, and then marched to the City Hall, which was crowded. Rev. Mr. Sovereign presided. General Rusling, the nominee, spoke to the Boys in Blue, and Hon. A. W. Quincey, of New York, followed. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The demonstration was very satisfactory to the Republicans.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 11.—The Radical Nominating Convention held a mass meeting last night. The white speakers warned the negroes that if Seymour and Blair were elected they would all be put back into slavery again. After the meeting the negroes had a torchlight parade, in which about 300 participated.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—The hall at Market and Merrick streets was crowded with Republican citizens, members of the club, and the meeting was very enthusiastic. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Charles O'Neill and A. Wilson Henszey, Esq., the Republican candidate for Senator. These gentlemen were listened to with great attention, and during their remarks were frequently greeted with rounds of applause. They discussed the issues of the campaign, commented upon the different candidates of the Republican party, and urged their triumphant election. Both Mr. O'Neill and Mr. Henszey impressed upon the large audience the necessity of a decided success on the second Tuesday in October, and were firm in their belief that the Republican voters of the Ninth Ward would give an increased majority for the whole ticket. They remarked that the Presidential election would be influenced by the result of the October election, and expressed their gratification at seeing so many patriotic men present who were determined upon a victory for republicanism. The meeting adjourned cheering for all the candidates of the party.

—Last night the Democracy held forth at Germantown. Speeches were made by General William McCandless, John R. Reading, Stephen S. Remak, and others.

—Another Democratic meeting was held at Front and Diamond streets, Nineteenth Ward, at which the Rev. R. S. Tharin, John Moffett, John O'Byrne, and others delivered addresses.

THE ASSAULT ON POLICEMAN CAMAC.—Lawrence Tobin, John Garrigan, and James Whalley had a final hearing yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Carpenter, on the charge of being implicated in the attack on Policeman Camac several weeks ago, on Walnut street. Mr. Camac testified that the attack took place on the night of the 18th of August, shortly after 9 o'clock; he was on Front street, when he heard the scream of a woman on Water street, and going round he saw the female, who desired him to arrest a man who had struck her in the mouth; the witness attempted to make the arrest when he was struck in the back and knocked in the street; a crowd came up and he was knocked down; Tobin, he says, cut him in the side once, Garrigan cut him twice, and Whalley kicked him in the shoulder; Tobin he recognized, because he (witness) struck him in the eye; witness spoke to several policemen right after the assault, whom he told Tobin had cut him. The counsel for the accused attempted to show by witness that he himself was drunk on the occasion, but that was ruled out. Reserve James D. Howley testified that immediately after the assault on Mr. Camac, he started after the crowd, and saw Tobin, whom he recognized by calling out, "Larry, I know you:" to which Tobin replied, "Yes, and I know you; I'll try to get this crowd away." Several other witnesses were examined, when the magistrate concluded to hold Tobin and Garrigan to answer for an assault and battery with intent to kill, and Whalley for an assault and battery.

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.—A convention of firemen took place last evening at the Northern Liberty Hose house for the purpose of adopting plans for the reception of the Wauregan Hook and Ladder Company of Norwich, on their arrival in this city on the 22d instant, Henry McDowell, of the Good Intent Engine Company, in the chair. J. N. Kochersperger, of the Northern Liberty Hose Company, was elected Chief Marshal, and he announced the following aids:—

Thomas F. Hannan, of the Taylor Hose, Henry McDowell, of the Good Intent Engine, and A. H. Ladner, of the United States Hose Company, aids.

The following persons were appointed as Division Marshals:—First Division, S. M. Strouse. Companies—Friendship Engine, Hope Engine, Northern Liberty Hose, Independence Hose.

Second Division.—Marshal, Thomas McDevitt. Companies—Philadelphia Engine, Good Will Hose, Good Intent Hose, Good Intent Engine, Moyamensing Hose.

Third Division.—Robert Parks, Marshal. Companies—Western Engine, Taylor Hose, Independence Engine, Union Hose.

THE LATE FIGHT ON THE TUG WILLIAM SPARKS.—John McDougal, a hotel keeper at Front and Girard avenue, was at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, charged with being concerned in the attack on Policeman Large, of the Tenth District, John and Peter Pote, and Henry Rice, which took place on Thursday evening, on the tug William Sparks, at Bridesburg. It was testified that he kicked the policeman twice in the face, knocking out several teeth, and then flourished a huge knife, with which he struck Mr. Rice. John was bound over for trial.

CASUALTIES.—The following cases were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital during yesterday:—

Thomas Craig, 18 years of age, residing at Sixth and Shippen streets, fell at Front and Arch streets, and injured himself about the head.

Mary O'Donnell, 40 years of age, residing at No. 732 Bedford street, was knocked down by an unknown man, and had her head cut and ankle sprained.

Joseph Darenue, aged 50 years, employed in the sugar house of Ficker & Williams, Fifth and Williams streets, injured by the rolling of a hogshead of sugar upon him.

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 10, 1868:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St Clair	30,785	09
" Port Carbon	7,890	18
" Pottsville	2,559	08
" Schuylkill Haven	33,458	10
" Auburn	3,594	01
" Port Clinton	13,641	15
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	2,940	13
Anthracite coal for week	94,883	14
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	7,260	09
Total for week paying freight	102,144	23
Coal for Company's use	3,085	11
Total all kinds for week	105,229	24
Previously this year	2,232,321	00
Total	2,337,550	24
To Thursday, Sept. 12, 1867	2,522,253	15

—The Ocean House, at Newport, is to be closed this week, but the Atlantic House will continue open during the present month at least.

A Race with French Velocipedes.

A Paris correspondent describes a race with velocipedes which took place at Enghien, near that city, on the 23d of August:—

The starting point is indicated by tall flag staffs, and as each race is called the competitors emerge one by one from the Avenue de Girardin (the famous Emile is Mayor of the village) and take up their positions abreast of each other, but hardly six clear feet apart, as prescribed by the official regulations. They are all muscular-looking young men—not decked out, as is generally the case at these competitions, in colored jockey caps and jackets, but wearing loose ordinary coats and tall boots, into which the ends of their trowsers are thrust. The course, which is 1800 metres in length (about a mile and a furlong), is in parts over a stone paved road.

Still, the distance was accomplished by the winner of the prize for velocipedes with two wheels in four minutes and twenty-five seconds, or at the rate of upwards of fifteen miles an hour, the velocipedes with three wheels being almost half as long again, namely, six minutes and twenty-eight seconds in accomplishing the same distance. The starter had a large flag, which he grounded as a signal, and the judge wore the ribbon of the Legion of Honor. The course, which was very badly kept by the numerous gendarmes, sergents de ville, and "gardes du lac," was lined the entire distance by crowds of people, who loudly cheered the victorious charioteer as he passed the winning post. No sooner had he dismounted than a foaming glass of beer was handed to him by some attendant Ganymede, after quaffing which he was ready to receive the congratulations of his friends.

The prizes consisted of gold and silver medals with the Emperor's profile, made classical as usual by the artist, on the one side, and a laurel wreath on the other. The contest for the gold medal accorded by the Senator Superintendent of the Beaux Arts, who seems to have taken velocipedes under his special protection, was postponed until Sunday next. The other prizes contributed by the municipality, by the Company having charge of the lake and baths of Enghien, and by various private individuals, including one or two of the chief restaurateurs of the place, were duly awarded, as was also the prize of a "tres-beau velocipede," given by the first manufacturer of these vehicles in Paris. One must not omit to mention that the proceedings were enlivened towards their close by some enthusiastic spectator overbalancing himself and falling into the lake, from which, fortunately, he was at once rescued by one of the numerous boats close at hand.

—Bowling Green, Ky., is soon to be regulated by a mammoth new town clock.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..........5 37 | MOON RISES..........0 34

SUN SETS..........6 15 | HIGH WATER..........10 37

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Clyde, Brown, St. John, N. B., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, Providence, do.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, do.
Schr Caroline C. Haynes, Newburyport, do.
Schr Morning Light, Ireland, New London, do.
Schr Pearl, Pinkham, Beverly, do.
Schr M. E. Gildersleeve, Lawless, Lynn, do.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Emma P. Douglass, Harris, Richmond, do.
Schr S. D. Franklin, Franklin, Boston, do.
Schr Orozimbo, Bailey, Belfast, Me., Day, Huddell & Co.
St'r Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ital barque Boston, Lucommone, 61 days from Palermo via Girgenti, with brimstone to W. H. Cole, N. Y.
Barque R. Murray, Jr., Wilson, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Thos. Watson & Sons.
Schr Virginia, McFadden, 8 days from Hillston, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Piandome, Edwards, 7 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Samuel Grant, Jr.
Schr L. Sturdevant, Cruse, 5 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Fort Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Orozimbo, Bailey, 7 days from Belfast, Me.
Schr Kansas, Phillips, from Seaford, Del.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 10.—Ship Herman, from Philadelphia for Bremen, went to sea at 9 A. M. Schrs Elizabeth De Hart, from New York for Alexandria; Lock, from Philadelphia for Newbern; Wake do. for Dighton; and White Sea, with stone for the Delaware Breakwater, remain in the harbor.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Charlotte, Strachan, for Philadelphia, was loading at Hull 28th ult.
Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Barque Manitou, North, at Matanzas 4th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Linda, Hewitt, which sailed from Cardenas 2d inst. for New York, was to stop at Matanzas.
Brig Shannon, Sawyer, sailed from Zaza 25th ult., for Delaware Breakwater.
Brig Sportsman, Norton, hence, at Salem 9th inst.
Brig George S. Prescott, Mills, hence, at Edgartown 8th inst.
Brig Alex. Milliken, Gray, from Rockport for Delaware Breakwater, at Newport 9th inst.
Schr Minnie Kinney, hence, at Norwich 8th inst.
Schr G. F. Russell, Clark, and E. J. Inman, hence, at Bristol 9th inst.
Schr Ocean Traveller, and Josephine Hay, for Philadelphia sailed from New London 8th inst.
Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, hence, at Pawtucket 9th instant.
Schr Elizabeth, Horner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 9th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, sailed from Washington, D. C., 10th inst. for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadelphia.
Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, hence, at Boston 9th inst.
Schrs Transit, Rackett, hence for Boston; Robert Palmer, Clark, hence for Salem; and R. W. Benedict, Case, hence for Lynn, at Edgartown 9th inst.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Dighton 9th inst.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, hence, at Marblehead 7th instant.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 9th inst.
Schr Mary E. Van Cleaf, McCobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 9th inst.
Schr Gen. Grant, hence, at Washington, D. C., 9th instant.
Schr C. S. Groves, Weaver, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 9th inst.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 8th inst.
Schrs M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, and Harriet Newell, Gould, hence, at Newburyport 8th inst.
Schrs S. & E. Corson, Brower; Thos. Jefferson, Bowman; Zeyia, Crowell; Hannah Little, Godfrey; Wm. G. Dearborn, Scull; Annie Magee, Young; M. Fletcher, Tracey; A. H. Edwards, Bartlett; S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd; A. M. Aldridge, Robinson; Wm. Wallace, Scull; L. Q. C. Wisbart, Macey; C. W. Locke, Huntley; J. B. Johnson, Smith; E. R. Graham, Smith; J. A. Parsons, Clark; George Nevinger, Smith; Eva Bell, Banks; D. S. Mershon, Ayres; and Surprise, Beers, hence, at Boston 10th inst.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 8th inst.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

MISCELLANY.

The investigation into the stabbing of the captain and mate of the American barque E. Schultz, from Philadelphia, before alluded to as having taken place before the U. S. Vice-Consul at St. Georges, Bermuda, has resulted in two of the men being taken from the vessel, and placed in custody for the purpose of being sent to the United States for trial. The witnesses, we are informed, will be sent on from Pensacola, where the barque intends going from Aspinwall; the remainder of the crew have gone on in the vessel, and did not seem inclined to give any trouble.—Bermuda Gazette, Aug. 18.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 M. THURSDAY, the 24th of September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron fence around the National Cemetery at Chalmette La. (near New Orleans).

Said fence will be 5124 feet long. Foundation Blocks for the railing to be of concrete, imbedded two feet in the earth; dimensions, 24x18x18.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York city; at Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa., and at this Office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has hitherto failed in his engagements with any branch of this Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for fence at Chalmette Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen, and Chief Quartermaster,
9 12 9t Department of Louisiana.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST.

TILLINGHAST & HILT
INSURANCE AGENTS
409 WALNUT ST.
PHILADA.

DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

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Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I
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Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9| PHILADELPHIA.

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GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
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Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
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The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27½

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Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30§

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SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
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SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

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6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

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MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

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On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value,	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103 017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1 507,605·15

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Theophilus Paulding,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL..........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS..........1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS..........1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1868
$23,693·22 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12§

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 26§

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Begins at quarter to 8.

BUSINESS AGENT & TREAS..........J. D. MURPHY
STAGE MANAGER..........BARTON HILL

1868 REOPENING OF THE 1869
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
SATURDAY EVENING September 12, 1868,
Oliver Goldsmith's fine old Comedy
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
OR THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.

MRS. JOHN DREW as	MISS HARDCASTLE
Young Marlow	Barton Hill
Tony Lumpkin	Robert Craig
Mr. Hardcastle	F. F. Mackay
Hastings	L. L. James
Sir Charles Marlow	W. Wallis
Diggory	S. Hemple
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Thayer
Miss Neville	Mrs. T. A. Creese

Previous to the Comedy the Orchestra will perform the overture to "Semiramide" and between the pieces, Selections from "Barbe Bleu"

To conclude with the laughable Farce of
JENNY LIND.

Jenny Leatherlungs..........Miss Fanny Davenport
(Her first appearance in this city).
In which she will sing several POPULAR SONGS.
Granby Gag..........Robert Craig
In which he will sing, a la Lingard,
CAPTAIN JENKS, OF THE HORSE MARINES.

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Orchestra Seats	One Dollar
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The Lessee has great pleasure in announcing that she has effected an engagement, positively limited to TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY, with the justly celebrated RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, September 14, in Flotow's favorite opera of MARTHA.

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THE AIKA BALLET,
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TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
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WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8
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Twelfth night of the Grand Romantic Drama, in 5 acts, and a prologue by Charles Reade, Esq., entitled
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FOUL PLAY,
from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.
View of the Bay and City of Hobart Town, Australia.
THE LOVER'S LEAP.
THE SHIP IS SCUTTLED AND SINKS.
STORM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Rescue of Hazel from a watery grave.
THRILLING AND ASTOUNDING EFFECT.

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GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES, and other articles, at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo. Will be offered for sale, at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., October 5, 1868, a large quantity of Condemned Ordnance Stores, and other articles, consisting of

Iron cannon, artillery carriages, and cannon balls, artillery implements and equipments.

Carbines, muskets, rifles, pistols, shot guns, swords, and sabres.

Infantry and cavalry accoutrements.

Horse equipments, consisting of saddles, bridles, halters, etc.

Artillery harness and parts of harness.

Leather, brass, copper, and iron scrap.

Cannon, mortar, musket, and rifle powder, and miscellaneous articles.

An opportunity will be offered by this sale for towns and other associations, or individuals, to purchase guns and carriages which may be used for salute purposes.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

Packing boxes to be paid for at the stated price, to be determined by the commanding officer.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Lieut. Col. of Ordnance, commanding Arsenal.
St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., Aug. 29, 1868. 9 9 21t

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE and Ordnance Stores.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

26 iron guns, various calibres.
3400 pounds shot, shell, etc.
820 field carriages.
266 lots of artillery harness.
698 carbines, various models.
3273 muskets and rifles, various models.
235 revolvers, various models.
40,000 lots of infantry accoutrements.
2000 McClellan saddles.
3000 curb bridles.
6000 watering bridles.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., of Brevet Colonel Crispin, United States Army Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Green streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance, and
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. Commanding
Rock Island Arsenal, Sept. 4, 1868. [9 8 8w

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

HORSES, BLANKETS, DRUMS, CLOTHING, ETC.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY,
No. 1113 Girard Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 9, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Clothing and Camp Equipage, rated as unserviceable for issue to troops.

The property to be sold will consist in part of Blankets, Uniforms, Coats, Overcoats, Blouses, Forage Caps, Canteens, Camp Colors, Drums, Fifes, Flags, Jackets, Camp Kettles, Mess Pans, Knapsacks, Flannel and Knit Shirts, Stockings, Straps, Etc.

Will also be sold at the same time, about 14,000 yards Black Cotton Wigans, three Horses.

Also, a lot of unserviceable Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of a lot of old Iron, Stoves, etc.

Catalogues of the property to be sold will be furnished on application to this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel, and Assistant Quartermaster United States Army. 9 10 3t

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REMOVED TO
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

Maine.

On Monday next, Maine holds her State election, and then we shall have a breathing spell, until the 6th of October, when Nebraska appeals to the ballot-box. The Maine election is for a Governor and members of Congress the candidates of the two parties being as follows:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

Rep.	*Dem.*
Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain	Eben F. Pillsbury.

FOR CONGRESS.

District.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*
First	John Lynch	Charles W. Shaw.
Second	S. P. Morrill	Alonzo Garcelon.
Third	Jas. G. Blaine	M. E. W. Farley.
Fourth	John A. Peters	George W. Ladd.
Fifth	Eugene Hale	Arno Wiswell.

The following is the vote of the State at each annual election held since 1860:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Total*
1860 (Governor)	69,469	51 378	18,091	122 567*
1860 (President)	62 811	38,107†	33,118†	100 918
1861	57,475	40 482†	36 356†	97,957
1862	45 584	39,505†	13,204†	85,089
1863	68 299	50,583	17 716	118,882
1864 (Governor)	65,583	46,403	19 180	111,999*
1864 (President)	61 803	44,211	17,592	106 014
1865	54 430	31 609	22,821	86 039
1866	69,626	41 939	27,687	111 873*
1867	57 649	46,035	11,614	103,684

The totals marked thus (*) include a few scattering votes. For the years in which the votes and majorities are marked thus (†), the total opposition vote is given under the head of Democratic, and the Republican plurality is given, instead of the majority. A comparison of the votes of 1866 and 1867 shows a Republican decreasse of 11,977, a Democratic increase of 4096, a decrease of 8189 in the total vote, and a decrease of 16,073 in the Republican majority. This apparent "reaction," although known to be caused by local dissatisfaction on account of the anti-liquor legislation of the Republican Legislature, was made much of by the Democracy, being regarded by them in the light of a very substantial "crumb of comfort." There will be nothing of the kind this year, for all the indications of the present canvass, which has been one of the most thorough ever made in the State, indicate that the Republican majority will be increased to from 25,000 to 30,000.

Not only is the State secure by an overwhelming majority, but each of the five Congressional districts is positively certain to cast a large Republican majority. The following are the names of the present members of Congress, all Republicans, with the votes by which they were elected in 1866, the names marked thus (*) being renominations:—

Dist.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1. *John Lynch	15 611	11,653	3958
2. Sidney Perham	13,784	7,663	6121
3. *James G. Blaine	14,909	8,318	6591
4. *John A. Peters	12 059	6,564	5495
5. Fred. A. Pike	12,351	7,973	4378

The last Democrat who crept into Congress from Maine was Lorenzo D. M. Swett, who was elected in 1862, by a majority of only 127, his predecessor, like his successor, being a Republican. Such is the record of Maine. It will be made still more glorious on Monday next.

Wanted—An Editor.

The London *Punch*, whose serious sayings are sometimes far more brilliant than its attempts at wit, declares that Parliament wants an Editor "to put the language of all bills into such order as fit them to become law." Ambiguity and obscurity appear to be the leading characteristics of the enactments of the English Legislature, due solely to their not having been properly revised and corrected, before being stamped with the impress of authority. What is true with regard to the legislation of Great Britain in this respect holds with far greater force in the United States. The acts which are ground out by the legislative mills of this country, national, State and municipal, are chiefly remarkable for their crudeness, ambiguity, and conflicting provisions. Any person who desires to appreciate the full force of the evil has but to step into a well-stocked law library and glance at the backs of the ponderous tomes, each of which contains the enactments of a single session of some legislative body. It is no unusual thing for the Solons who gather every winter at Harrisburg to turn out a volume of from one thousand to fifteen hundred octavo pages of legislative literature. That any one member of the body takes the trouble to peruse the book from beginning to end, or to glance over all the slips, as they are laid one by one on his desk during the progress of the session, is an idea entirely at variance with our knowledge of legislative activity. In the latter stages of the session the business of legislation is transacted with lightning rapidity, bill after bill being disposed of by its title, frequently at the rate of one per minute. It is safe to say that the proof-reader of the Government printer is the only living being at the Capital who ever begins with the title page and closes with "The End." At every other State Capital, and at Washington as well, the process of legislation is about on a parallel with that at Harrisburg. Haste is the ruling principle, and quantity the apparent test of the wants of the country.

The fruits of this reckless fashion of manufacturing law are seen in the reports of cases which are carried to the courts of highest resort for final adjudication. Every State in the Union, not even excepting the most diminutive, contrives to turn out its annual volume of Supreme Court Reports, while in some of the larger States from two to six volumes are produced yearly. A great portion of these reports is necessarily taken up with decisions upon mooted points of law and equity arising under the unwritten code, which is in force wherever and whenever special legislation has not repealed its provisions. But the interpretation of loosely-worded statutes and ambiguous phrases, and the reconciling of conflicting sections of the same enactment, come in for their full share of space, and constitute the most difficult task of the judges who are worried and perplexed by them. There is something enticing in the study of the Common Law of England and the United States. It is one of the noblest legacies which has been bequeathed to us, despite its occasional uncertainties and conflicts. To unravel these and arrive at the true state of the unwritten law is an employment which demands at once the profoundest learning and the most careful research, a task which has been enthusiastically welcomed by the brightest intellects of both countries. But when it comes to the wretched jargon which is thrust by our State Legislatures upon the courts for interpretation, judicial knowledge is found to be an encumbrance, judicial ingenuity is put to its severest test, and judicial patience is well nigh exhausted.

If the judges of our courts were the only ones who suffered in consequence of crude and hasty legislation, we would be content to let them bear their burdens without complaint, or resign their seats to the self-sacrificing attorneys who are always found willing and anxious to retire from practice by taking a seat on the bench. But from this fruitful source springs a vast tide of vexatious litigation, which is disastrous to prosperity in business and to good-feeling in the every-day relations of life. The "honorable gentleman" who pens an ambiguous and conflicting bill, and then pushes it through a legislative body, is no better than a common barrator, and should be prosecuted and punished as such. He would do the State better service at Cherry Hill than at Harrisburg. A rascal more deserving of punishment than this same "honorable gentleman" seldom goes unwhipt of justice.

A notable case, by way of illustrating the vexations of hasty legislation, has been before the public for a long time. The amendatory Internal Revenue Law enacted at the close of the last session of Congress provides for the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Bureau, of certain officials to be known as Supervisors of Revenue. Mr. Rollins is an ardent Republican; Mr. McCulloch trains with the Blair people. Hence there was found great difficulty in selecting a sufficient number of persons willing to serve the country for a consideration, who could impress both these officials with a sense of their entire fitness for the positions. Mr. McCulloch has entire control of an immense patronage which he unhesitatingly wields in the interests of the reactionists. For this reason Mr. Rollins insisted that all the Supervisors should be of the Republican faith, but was met by a counter demand on the part of the Secretary for an equal division of the spoils. So, in consequence of this disagreement, but one of the Supervisorships has been filled, and the interests of the country are obliged to stand the consequences.

The slightest degree of foresight, the most superficial knowledge of the exigencies of an excited and warmly-contested Presidential campaign, should have taught the framer of the bill to avoid all such elements of conflict. If it was the intention of Congress to strengthen the hands and increase the patronage of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue should have been kept away from these newly-baked political flesh-pots; if Congress intended that the Supervisorships should become the legitimate spoil of Mr. Rollins, Mr. McCulloch should have been waved off by an explicit provision in the bill. But since Parliaments, and Congresses, and Legislatures, and City Councils will persist in making themselves ridiculous, either by not knowing what they mean, or by not being capable of expressing their intentions, their literary productions, crude and conflicting as they are, should never be suffered to go before the public without being carefully revised, corrected, and burnished up by an editor whose individual knowledge exceeds their collective wisdom. Such a man could easily be found. If given an opportunity, he would become a public benefactor.

Have We the Devil Among Us?

It is not a polemic discussion that we are about to engage in. Of course we have the devil invisible, and the devil traditional, both of which are good old-fashioned orthodox devils, with tails and horns, and even hoofs. None of us pretend to doubt that such a devil is among us, that he uses sulphur as a scent and actually exists upon brimstone. It is not this sort of a devil that we mean, but a new and simple form of his Satanic majesty—a form so simple that it is well for us to question whether or not there is a playful element in his character. Then we have the word of a distinguished religious newspaper, the organ of a sect which numbers several hundred thousand in Philadelphia, that we do have either his Infernal Worship himself, or a confidential ambassador, with us in our midst, seated on our sideboards, standing on our tables, and packed away in our trunks. Let the *Universe* speak for itself:—

> "Therefore, Planchette is moved by the agents of hell. * * * * * But why should the devil connect himself with a *Planchette*—with a little triangular board set on small wheels, furnished with writing facilities, and having hands lightly placed on it? No one can give the devil's reasons for the act. Facts are facts; and the point is that Planchette is not a toy; that it is moved by an intelligence, and that the intelligence which moves it is necessarily evil. We would, therefore, advise all who have a Planchette to build for it a special fire of pitch and brimstone. It is a bad ornament on the sideboard, and a bad amusement in the drawing-room. No one has a right to consult the enemy of God. They who do so are in danger of becoming worshippers of the devil and of dwelling with him forever."

It is therefore on the word of the Catholic organ of Pennsylvania, no small offense to have a Planchette board in the homes, and their advice is given not as a joke as some would naturally think. It is given to ignorant servant girls, and most of the class of small intelligence, and is calculated to awaken in them emotions of real aversion and fear. It seems to a thinking mind almost incredible that such an article could be actually written. Why it completely sustains all notions of infernal propriety. To sacrifice hoofs for wheels, to cut off his tail and resign his horns, to say nothing of abandoning his principal diet, is really too much for us to ask the Devil to do, in order that he can help ten fingers pressed on a board. The fact to our minds does not admit of discussion, and the reason why we think the *Universe* is wrong we will state briefly.

First. The article in question looks too much like an advertisement. "How much a line?" seems an appropriate inquiry. If the patentees of that article, if there be any, would not consent to pay $1 a line, then they are no men of business and ought to consult their star and get wisdom. Yet we fear that such an attack is calculated to enlarge the sale for this horror of horrors! The depravity of the age would lead every man to want to have a little devil all to himself and he would not hesitate to invest the necessary funds; and,

Second. Because the argument by which the *Universe* deduces its startling conclusion is a fallacy. It says:—

> "It moves; undoubtedly it does. And how? Intelligently! It answers questions of any kind put to it in any language required. It does this. This cannot be done but by intelligence. Planchette is therefore moved by an intelligence. Well, by what description of intelligence? It cannot be supposed that the Divine Intelligence is the motive; for how can God be conceived to make such a manifestation of Himself as Planchette exhibits! A corresponding reason cuts off the idea that it is presided over by an angelic intelligence. And it is evident to all that a human mind does not control it. There is but one more character of intelligence—that of the evil spirits."

Now there is an error here, and a palpable one. It overlooks a species of intelligence quite abundant in the world, although it seems to be singularly lacking in certain quarters of it—human intelligence. Why, is not Planchette moved by the human *will?* We have seen men mesmerized by will. We have well authenticated writers of "second sight," as the Scottish call it, performed by *the will.* Why not Planchette? The idea that the devil caused rappings has long since exploded. It is in all probability the same agency which moves Planchette as caused the seance tables to move. There is no more devil in it than there is in any other physical cause producing physical effects. Call it electricity; call it magnetism; call it what you please, but don't make the king of darkness condescend to push a three-cornered board on three wheels over a sheet of white paper. Despite the warning of the *Universe* we will not have an *auto da fe* over our Planchette. We need not fear that special one which is our property. First, Because there is no devilish spheres in any Planchette; and, secondly, because there certainly is not in ours, for no agency, human or infernal, has ever made it write a word.

"A Crumb of Comfort" has been picked up by the hungry Democracy in the insignificant town of Alton, Illinois, which they claim to have carried at a municipal election, held on Tuesday, by an increased vote. Alton, it will be remembered, was the scene of the cowardly and brutal murder of Lovejoy, by a pro-slavery Democratic mob, some years ago. It has been Democratic ever since.

The Opera Bouffe.

"Let me write a people's songs, and let who will make their laws" is the sayings of a wise man, and a wise man whose head is not too much bemuddled by his wisdom, will never consider as commonplace, trifling, or beneath his notice, anything that delights, amuses, or instructs the great mass of his fellows.

The majority of people in this world are essentially commonplace in their ideas, and the number is comparatively small of those who have the ability, leisure, or requisite cultivation to appreciate or understand the higher and nobler forms of art, literature, or science. "You may drive a horse to water but you cannot make him drink," and you may take an average specimen of humanity night after night to the opera house to hear the best music, and nothing will prevent him from yawning over *Fidelio*, or nodding during the recitatives of *Don Giovanni*, while his eyes will sparkle and he will encore such musical trash as "Champagne Charley" and "Not for Joseph" until the singer's lungs are exhausted.

But, says the advocate of high art, we must cultivate the public taste up to the highest standard, and we can only do this by banishing low and vulgar models and keeping the best works before the people. This is all true to a certain extent, and we heartily wish that *Fidelio* could be performed ten times where it is once at present; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the best music, the best books, and the best pictures are insufferable bores to more men and women than are willing to acknowledge the fact. Many of this unappreciative class make it a rule to visit the opera whenever the work of a celebrated composer is on the bills, because it is the fashion; but a much larger number who go to places of amusement solely for the sake of their being amused, and who want to get the worth of their money, tacitly acknowledge their deficiency in taste, and remain at home until they are sure of seeing and hearing something that will please them. Thus Mozart, Mendelssohn and Beethoven are too often performed to a beggarly account of empty benches, while Offenbach fills the house from parquet to dome. It would perhaps be better if it were otherwise; but so it is, and all we can do is to accept the situation, and hope for an improved state of affairs at some future day.

The critical star-gazer, however, whose admiration for high art will not permit him to endure anything but the best, fumes and frets and vents his spleen in whole columns of type, in the attempt to prove that Offenbach's music is low, vulgar, commonplace, and utterly unworthy of praise. The result is that the manager who stakes his fortune on Offenbach smiles as he glances from the critic's disparagements to his bank account; and the public —wrong as usual—accounts the critic a fool. So much for sacrificing one's-self in the cause of right. Our candid opinion is that art whether it be high or low—so long as it is *true* art—is to be encouraged as a means of culture, education, and refinement, independently of the immediate pleasure which may be derived from it.

Last winter we were introduced to a new style of musical entertainment, the Opera Bouffe; and, as is the case with most new things, the Opera Bouffe was extravagantly praised and savagely attacked. The public, however, were tickled, the thing was a success and it promises to become a permanent addition to our usual round of winter amusements. We see in this nothing to deplore, and no occasion for fault finding. With the most sincere admiration for the best forms of musical expression we yet confess that we like Offenbach, for a change. *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* and *La Belle Helene* cannot properly be put in comparison with *La Prophete, The Huguenots, Don Giovanni*, or many others that could be named, for the reason that they belong to an entirely different grade in art, and in all fairness and justice they are entitled to a critical valuation on their own merits, and according to a standard of good taste, which will admit of various degrees of excellence, and which will acknowledge that art, like nature, is unlimited in the variety of its forms and means of expression. The painter of some little *genre* picture representing a scene from everyday life, with a dash of humor, and appealing to the most superficial emotions of human nature, may be as true an artist in his way, as Raphael or Michael Angelo were in theirs, and thousands will experience a delight in looking at his work, and will carry away with them new ideas of grace and beauty, who would turn away unimpressed and unmoved from the best efforts of the great masters. This is a point worthy of intelligent consideration from the writers of criticism.

We like Offenbach's music, however, and we consider the Opera Bouffe as worthy of distinct and emphatic recognition, not merely because they give pleasure to people who would not be pleased with something better, but because they are essentially good in themselves. It will not do at the present day to attempt to circumscribe the field of art with dogmatic rules, or to fetter it with the conventionalism of Academic precedents. Individual tastes, of course, will have their preferences, but a critic, if he is fit for his business, should be catholic in his tastes, or at least he ought not to allow his tastes to run away with his judgment, but should be able to look with an equal degree of impartiality on all forms of art, and to decide upon their merits with a judicial spirit. Now, the grotesque and the burlesque are recognized forms of art as well as the beautiful and the sublime. Clarke's "Major Wellington de Boots," Owen's "Solon Shingle," and Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" are as truly artistic performances as Forrest's "Lear," Ristori's "Marie Antoinette," or Booth's "Hamlet." Dore's wildest fantasies and most outrageous distortions of nature, are as truly works of art as the carefully studied and photographically elaborated pictures of Gerome. That Homer has given us the "Iliad," Dante the "Divine Comedy," Shakespeare "Hamlet," and Milton "Paradise Lost" would be misfortunes instead of blessings if we were, in consequence of their greatness obliged to deny ourselves from perusing books which did not approach the same standard; a decided misfortune, for the fact is that many well informed persons of more than average mental ability find Homer, Dante, Milton, and even the "Divine William," emphatically dull reading. Therefore, we approve of Offenbach, notwithstanding the fact that Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and their compeers, not to mention Verdi, Flotow, Donizetti, Auber, Balfi, and other lesser lights, have written immortal works that will be remembered long after *La Grande Duchesse* and *La Belle Helene* have ceased to live even in tradition.

Offenbach's music has the merit of being exactly adapted to its subject; the man is not a great genius, but what he undertakes to do he does well. The principal airs in both of his operas which have been performed in this city are lively, graceful, and sparkling, and they will lose nothing by being put in comparison with nine-tenths of the selections from operas which bear the critical stamp of legitimacy, which are to be found in the *repertoire* of every young lady in the city who strums upon the piano. Besides the leading airs, there are to found, particularly in *La Belle Helene*, passages of delicious tenderness and rare beauty; suggestions of themes which we long to hear elaborated into something more perfect, but which, even in their crude state, cannot fail to impress upon the uncritical hearer, who does not care a toss of a button for high art or low art. There is no danger whatever, as some seem to think, if we recognize or admit any but the best and most perfect forms of art—that the public taste will be deteriorated, and the highest class of works be utterly set aside, and contemned except by a few devoted admirers. Let the writers of criticism by all means endeavor to inspire an appreciation of all that is noblest and best in art, but let them not forget that the surest way to cultivate the artistic tastes which exist in a greater or less degree in the minds of almost every man and woman, is to discourse in a truly critical spirit, and not in one of captious fault finding about matters that the average man and women incline to, and are capable of understanding. The dramatic merits and demerits of the librettos of *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* and *La Belle Helene*, and the conduct of the actors who personate the characters in them are not necessarily bound up in the question of Offenbach's standing as a musical composer, but as much virtuous indignation has been expended in regard to alleged indecencies and improprieties, of which the music is at least innocent, it may be as well to say a word or two on these points. There are some persons in this world—and unfortunately they are not few in number—who have a natural affinity for nastiness, but who seek to hide their proclivities under a mask of virtue, taking care all the time to keep the peep-holes large enough to see all that is going on around in the world. Charles Reade hit off this class exactly when he invented the phrase "prurient prudes." These individuals are always the first to detect a *double entendre* in conversation, even when nothing improper is intended; and it is the prurient prudes who always expatiate in a tone of outraged virtue, but with graphic and elaborate details, in the columns of newspapers about the shocking naughtiness of certain plays and operas, dwelling upon every point with an unctuousness that reveals the delight they take in dealing with such subjects.

It is a very poor argument, or rather it is no argument at all, for us to say that *La Belle Helene* and *La Grande Duchesse* are no worse than the majority of plays and operas which have a firm foothold on the stage; for immorality and indecency are not excusable, no matter how many precedents may be brought forward in their favor. It may be a sort of moral obliquity on our part—we do not think we have a natural predisposition or a cultivated taste for indecency—but we have not been able to detect the horrible wickedness which has been imputed to the works we have named, and if the public had not been informed exactly when and where to look for particular points of impropriety they might have enjoyed Offenbach's music and Tostee's acting in perfect innocency of heart, without suspecting that their pleasure was being seasoned with a dash of sin, which to ninety-nine out of every hundred made the whole thing doubly enjoyable. We saw Tostee kick her leg in a way that was neither graceful, elegant, nor refined, but apart from the good taste of the action there was nothing particularly hurtful to good morals in it, according to our way of thinking.

By all means let every right-minded man and woman endeavor to banish from the stage immorality and real vulgarity of every description; but the majority of the tirades on these subjects do infinitely more harm than good, because the usual effect is to send crowds of people to the theatre to see the abused play or opera who otherwise would not have thought of going. It is sometimes the critic's duty to condemn, and to condemn sharply; but let him first be perfectly certain that he has good cause for censure, and then remember that no question he can be called upon to discuss demands more discrimination and judgment than this of immorality and indecency on the stage, or in literature, especially if he really desires his words to have any influence in the cause of virtue.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **RELIGIOUS SERVICES UNDER** the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of the Tenth Baptist Church will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 4½ o'clock, on the lot N. E. corner of BROAD and COLUMBIA Avenue. Preaching by the Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD. The public are cordially invited.

☞ **WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. WILLITS. Preaching at the MISSION, SIXTEENTH and PEARL, at 3½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ **NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** SIXTH Street, above Green.—Rev. R. W. HENRY, D.D., Pastor. Service To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Sacrament of Lord's Supper 3 o'clock in the afternoon. No Evening service.

☞ **REV. CHARLES YOUNG, OF PROvidence** Conference, will preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS at 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ **NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** Corner BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8½ P.M., by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D.D. Strangers are welcome.

☞ **LUTHERBAUM CHAPEL,** TWELFTH and OXFORD.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "Marked Text, or the Last Great Prayer of Jesus." 7½, "Christian Perfection! Is It Attainable in this Life?" Pews free.

☞ **ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. T. M. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Pastor. Public worship To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

☞ **SERVICES IN THE SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH,** THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER.

☞ **REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D.** Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Washington Square, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. 1t*

☞ **REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH** To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

☞ **CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,** LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY, D. D.

☞ **FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD** and ARCH Streets.—The Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach in this Church to-morrow at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M.

☞ **SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV.** R. J. CARSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch. The sermon in the evening will be to Young Men.

☞ **WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH,** SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. William P. BREED, D. D., Pastor. Regular monthly evening service on next Sabbath, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **NORTH BROAD STREET U. P.** CHURCH, BROAD Street, above POPLAR—Rev. JOHN ERWING, 10½. Public invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

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Students received at any time, and not limited to set hours. Diplomas awarded on graduation. College now open.

EVENING SESSIONS commence Sept. 15.

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☞ WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.—AT a meeting of the Corporators of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the following resolutions were adopted and directed to be published in the daily papers of the city:—

Resolved, That in the death of ISAAC BARTON this College has lost a most earnest and efficient friend.

Resolved, That the deep interest he took in the advancement of the cause of the medical education of women and the untiring constancy with which he watched over the welfare of the College, devoting to it time, labor, and means, sustaining it in the dark days when its friends were few, and endowing it at last with so much of his worldly goods, have largely contributed to its success and have linked his name forever with the history of the cause.

Resolved, That his simplicity and purity, his modesty and integrity of character, his love of knowledge and his large-hearted interest in all efforts for improving the condition of society, are a perpetual example to us who remain; and in paying this small tribute to the memory of our beloved friend, we would express our sense of personal loss in the absence of his valued counsel and sympathy.

T. MORRIS PEROT, President.

C. NEWLIN PEIRCE, Secretary. 1t*

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,

5 28t O1 Treasurer.

☞ UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION CONVENTION.

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Train for Vineland, 3·15 P. M.

SATURDAY, 12th inst., 7½ P. M., and all the next day. Convenient trains both days.

9 11 2t] ALFRED H. LOVE, President.

Lucretia Mott, Rachel W. Townsend,

Henry T. Child, M. D., H. C. Wright, and others.

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 11, 1868.

On and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, Eastern Mails will close at this office at 12 noon, instead of 12·30 P. M.

9 12 2t HENRY BINGHAM, P. M.

☞ GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB, Germantown, Sept. 11, 1868.—The stated Annual Meeting of the Club will be held at the WETHERILL HOUSE, SANSOM Street, above Sixth, on MONDAY, September 14, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M.

9 12 2t* WM. C. MORGAN, JR., Secretary.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND.—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.

7 9tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

☞ UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins', No. 419 LIBRARY Street.

9 8 tf M. C. HONG, Chairman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ POETS HAVE WAXED ECSTATIC over the perfumes of the tropics, but words can give no idea of them. If you want to realize what tropical fragrance really is, you must get Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, in which its supreme essence is concentrated. Sold by all druggists. 1t

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SEPTEMBER, 7, 1868.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.

9 7 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

☞ THOMAS GALES FOSTER, OF Washington, D. C., the great Trance Medium, will address the public at CONCERT HALL, on SUNDAY MORNING at 11, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. All are invited to attend, free of charge, and hear the greatest Trance Medium speaker of the age. 9 11 2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY!

BY T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

I.

BEPPO;

THE CONSCRIPT.

BY T. A. TROLLOPE,

Author of "Gemma," "Marietta," "Dream Numbers," "La Beata," "A Tuscan Romeo and Juliet," "Giulio Malatesta," "Leonora Cassaloni," "Lindisfarn Chase," etc. etc.

"Beppo, the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope, is another of those charming novels of Italian life, for which this author has become so celebrated. 'Beppo' is better than 'Gemma,' and not inferior to 'Marietta.' Its descriptions of Italian scenery, of the habits of the people, and of their social, political, and intellectual condition, are vivid and accurate; while the narrative from first to last is full of incident and interest, and often absorbingly so. Many of the chapters are as finely told as anything in modern fiction. The story hinges on the conscription which is analagous to what is called drafting in the United States. This, especially in the Romagna, where the scene of the tale is told, is very unpopular; and it is quite a common thing for the young men to escape from it by flying to the hills and becoming outlaws. The volume is handsomely printed. Price $1·75 in cloth; or $1·50 in paper cover."—*Ladies' National Magazine.*

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II.

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This popular work of "Leah; or, The Forsaken," has been translated from the original work in German; and it is from this work that the popular play of "Leah; or, The Forsaken" has been dramatized, which is now being performed by leading actresses at all the principal theatres in the world. It is full of intense interest, and abounds with excitement from the first page to the last.

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. The regular Fall Quarter will begin on MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1868. Pupils may enter during this and next week. The Directors are pleased to be able to announce the engagement of the following-named Professors:—

RUDOLPH HENNIG, the eminent Violoncellist.

JOHN F. HIMMELSBACH, Pianist and Theorist, from Leipsic.

HENRY G. THUNDER, Instructor on the Grand Organ.

THEODORE BOETTGER, Pianist, from the New York Conservatory of Music. 8 12 5t

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT to teach on the Piano, wishes a few more scholars. Address "MUSIC," No. 454 N. SECOND Street. 1t

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.

The visitor to the Boston theatres will have remarked at one of them a pretty little ballet-girl, whom, for the sake of convenience, we will call Jenny. Jenny was about sixteen, was very pretty, had no occasion to seek to render her charms more piquant than nature had made, and was the sole support of an invalid mother, who was worse than widowed—had, indeed, that widowhood of the soul forced upon her by the occasional presence of a dissolute and cruel husband. Now ballet-girls, as a rule, however resplendent they may appear upon the stage (and I have noticed that one remarkable point about them is their apparent disagreement as to which shade of pink in tights is a proper representation of the flesh), are not overpaid, and Jenny and her mother found it impossible to live mainly on five dollars per week. A companion of Jenny's, whom I will call Blanche, was in as sore a strait as Jenny herself, and when matters appeared to have reached their crisis, and both appeared to have nothing pleasant in store for these turners of *pirouettes*, comes along a smooth-spoken feminine devil, Kate Davis by name, who represents that in her home in New York, Blanche and Jenny may earn a good living in a decent manner, and find as many desirable young men at their feet as they ever would by remaining behind the footlights. Enough! The two young, frolicksome fools went with the Davis. They were clothed with expensive toilettes, and taught arts which I cannot mention here. After a considerable lapse of time, Jenny's mother, on the point of distraction, traced the two girls to this city laid the case before Inspector Dilks, and by means of his detectives discovered their residence. With unspeakable eagerness the two poor misguided young things rushed towards their deliverers, and thanked the fate which rescued them before the epoch when reformation is possible had passed. Happily for the feelings of the mother, the girls have succeeded in deceiving her and making her believe that while absent from home they have been engaged in a manufactory in this city. They swore that, since they have been living with Davis, they had brought in to the old wretch a weekly average of $175. This account appeared to be so true, for both of the girls are very attractive, and the woman Davis' account so false, that Superintendent Kennedy and Inspector Dilks took the liberty of informing Kate that unless she handed over a sum sufficient to defray the old lady's expenses hither and while in the city, as well as those of her going back with Jenny and Blanche, she must inevitably be locked up for an indefinite length of time. Kate wept, and stamped, and swore, but, after dilly-dallying a long time, handed over the money, got into a carriage in waiting, and drove off. Cases similar to this are constantly occurring and constantly being suppressed. The numerous women who make seduction their business obtain the title of Queen in their respective lines, and their homes, be they humble or gorgeous, are the scenes of such transactions as by no possibility could enter into the imagination of those who have witnessed them.

Another sad illustration of city life occurred only a day or two ago. A woman named Ada lina Peck, and who once held a high social position, was arrested on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. The name she bore at the time was Louisa Louis, and she was only twenty-five years old. The short time that had elapsed since she was wealthy and respectable was of sufficient duration to afflict her with an incurable disease, and confirm her in habits which hastened her rapidly on toward her end. Her short life comprised a series of events whose climax was a tragedy. Her early marriage was not happy; her husband procured a divorce; she endeavored to console herself with attachments which should be the last consolations of a good woman. Dissipation on every side lent her a helping hand towards the grave. Upon being arrested she was committed to a cell on Spring street, and found dead there in the morning. How many women, with similar stories, struggle forward for years, to an equal fate in the end.

Do you remember the famous Eaton-Bourganani case? It has come up once more before the Jefferson Market Police Court, and the result is that Bourganani, the seductive and dark-eyed Italian, has been locked up for his refusal to pay Mrs. Eaton the weekly stipend of $10. Poor old lady! there is always something sublime to me in the utter unreasonableness of a grand passion. This wretch Bourganani, robbed Mrs. Eaton, after wronging her out of thousands upon thousands of dollars, of every penny indeed that she had in the world. To render his outrageous acts still more atrocious, he has enticed away from her her little grand-daughter, and married her. Yet the noble though foolish young lady avows that she loves the knave still; that she is willing to forgive and ignore his treatment of her, and the losses his perfidy has entailed upon her family, if he will only love her and live with her still. When it is remembered that the man is to all appearance not more than thirty, and that the lady is nearly eighty, the singularity of this strange passion will be comprehended. She first saw him, I believe, at a ball in Baltimore, where he likewise attracted the favorable regards of her two grand children. At the instance of one of them, Emily, he becomes a member of the family, and from that moment binds all his energies to the gaining possession of Mrs. Eaton's heart, hand, and property. Every cent of money she parts with in his behalf. Then he debauches the grand-daughter, marries her, and makes a four-years' tour of Europe, and is finally heard of as opening oysters in a Canadian oyster saloon. However, they have got him now, and I hope will keep him until Mrs. Eaton's fidelity dries out.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THAT PURP.

DOGGEREL.

There was once a rat-tan terrier purp,
  And a fat little fellow was he:
With a bright black eye he was quick and spry
  As any tan terrier could be.

This stout rat-tan terrier purp,
  As you will presently see,
Was brought to grief and his life made brief,
  By the bite of a murderous flea.

One day this rat tan terrier purp,
  With his tail of the stumpiest kind,
Near a rat-hole sat, as still as a cat,
  When he felt a sharp pain behind.

Quick as thought this rat-tan terrier purp
  Made a dash for the foe in the rear;
But he was so fat he could not get at
  The spot by half an inch clear.

Then this beautiful rat-tan terrier purp
  Did worry and twist and turn,
Till nought could you see of this terrier purp
  But an inch of his tail astern.

Now that was how this terrier purp
  Was killed by a flea-bite severe;
But his master goes to Stokes & Co.'s,
  Where fashionable clothing appear,
    At No. 824 Chesnut street.

A FINE IMPROVEMENT.—Our esteemed friend, Mr. John Doll, widely known as an importer of toys and fancy goods, is just putting the finishing touches to a handsome structure at No. 908 Market street, to which he intends a removal about the first of the coming month. The building, which has been fitted up with all the conveniences and requirements of a first-class establishment, is much larger than the one now occupied by him, and affords him ample facilities for the exhibition and storage of his stock, which has been much needed. The name of John Doll has been identified with the toy trade of Philadelphia for fully a quarter of a century, during which time his business has steadily increased, so much so that a removal to more extended quarters became an actual necessity. We, therefore, take pleasure in congratulating him on the completion of his handsome and commodious warehouse, and heartily wish him a continuance of the flattering success which his enterprise and well-directed efforts have thus far been the means of accomplishing.

THE TEST OF TIME.—It is high praise to be able to say truthfully of any mechanical invention that it has stood and continues to stand the *test of time*. The Grover and Baker Sewing Machines (the Philadelphia agency for which is located at No. 730 Chesnut Street), have done a better thing. They have not merely stood the test of time, but have stood the test of competition with all the world as well, and not only preserved their original popularity but greatly enhanced it. This is mainly due to the fact that the proprietors have steadily continued to add to the perfection of their instruments, until now, it is not overestimating the fact to say that the Grover and Baker Sewing Machines combine in themselves all the excellencies that pertain to any and all the other sewing machines extant. Of course they are the best to buy.

THE "NEW REPUBLIC."—A live literary Family Newspaper, published at Camden, N. J. Is an excellent advertising medium, circulating in West and South Jersey. Sample copies sent upon receipt of five cents. Terms $2·00 per year in advance. Subscriptions and advertisements, a limited number only of which appear, solicited. Job printing, handbills, etc., printed on the briefest notice.

H. L. BONSALL, Publisher.

THE KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.—These nurseries, situated at Pittsburg, in this State, rival in size, completeness, and in the quality of their products the best in the country. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are grown there. The Grapes, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Apples, Peaches, and Pears which reach this city from the farm are unequalled in size and flavor. The Philadelphia Depot is at No. 727 Market street.

IT IS well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold by all Druggists.

TO MR. A. WINCH we are indebted for the latest numbers of the *Cornhill Magazine, London Society, Punch, Fun,* and *Reynolds' Miscellany.* At his establishment, No. 505 Chesnut street all the periodicals of the day, both foreign and domestic, may be obtained.

CARPETS—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the attention of the trade to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash on Monday morning, Sept. 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails, and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

DIED.

DAWES.—On the 9th instant, SAMUEL DAWES, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family, also Nevada Tribe, No. 76, I. O. of Red Men, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2148 N. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

DE HAVEN.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. M. A. DE HAVEN, wife of Charles E. De Haven, in the 43d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, corner of Broadway and Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J., on Monday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. (New York papers please copy.) ***

GREENLEE.—On the 10th instant, JAMES B. B. GREENLEE, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1105 Milton street (Eleventh street, below Christian), on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

McBRIDE.—On the 10th instant, Mr. PATRICK McBRIDE, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1221 N. Fourth street, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

McMURTRIE.—On the morning of the 12th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of B. T. McMurtrie.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States.* 610

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 24 5p

POLITICAL.

VERMONT HAS SPOKEN!

PENNSYLVANIA WILL SPEAK!

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

GRANT. COLFAX.

Patriots Both, and Both for Peace.

UNION LEAGUE

GRAND MASS MEETING.

The National Republican Citizens of Philadelphia, friends of HUMAN RIGHTS, of EQUAL LAWS, of the DIGNITY OF LABOR, and of GOOD WILL TO ALL, will meet in front of the

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

On Tuesday Evening, Sept. 15,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

To reannounce the GREAT PRINCIPLES OF THE PARTY; to assure the

Honest Payment of the National Debt;

To strive for ECONOMY in every Department of Government, and for protection of AMERICAN INDUSTRY; to advocate efficient defense, the world over, of all

Americans, Native or Naturalized;

To nerve one another for the struggle in October and November, with DEMOCRACY and their REBEL FRIENDS; to maintain peace by doing exact JUSTICE TO ALL, and to promote the UNITY, HAPPINESS, and PROSPERITY of our country by the TRIUMPHANT ELECTION of

GRANT, COLFAX,

AND THE

WHOLE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Sailors, Soldiers, and Civilians; Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Laborers, and Professional men; *all who work or have worked*, are invited to attend.

Let all come who confide in MEADE, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, and SICKLES, rather than in BEAUREGARD, HAMPTON, FORREST and SEMMES; all who deprecate a NEW REBELLION, threatened by BLAIR, for the *violent overthrow* of the reconstruction measures of our PATRIOTIC CONGRESS; all who regret the *shameful venality and corruption* which have run riot in the National Administration since the TREASON of ANDREW JOHNSON threw its control into the hands of the QUASI-DEMOCRATIC PARTY; and all who demand such changes as shall cleanse and purify it and put the Executive branch of the Government in accord with the IMMEDIATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE.

Let those come *who saved the country*, and all who rejoiced in its salvation; all who, while forgiving the past, ask *security for the future;* all who glory in their country as the

ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS,

And will keep it such: all who sympathize with *every people struggling for their rights*, and who long for the day when *Universal Liberty shall reign throughout the world.*

Let us make this the

GRAND RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Let us show that PHILADELPHIA KNOWS HER DUTY AND WILL DO IT. Let us secure from her such a majority in OCTOBER that the STATE will be sure in NOVEMBER.

The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:—

GEN. DANIEL F. SICKLES,
HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,
HON. JOHN SHERMAN,
HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley,
Gen. J. A. Rawlings,
Gov. John W. Geary,
Hon. Simon Cameron,
Hon. M. McMichael,
Hon. B. H. Brewster,
Gov. James Pollock,
Col. John W. Forney,
Gen. Hector Tyndale,
Hon. Charles Gibbons,
Hon. E. McPherson,
Hon. George Connell,
Hon. T. J. Coffey,
Gen. Joshua T. Owen,
Hon. Leonard Myers,
Gen. John A. Logan,
Gov. A. G. Curtin,
Hon. Wm. B. Mann,
Hon. Charles O'Neill,
Hon. Wm. D. Kelley,
Hon. C. N. Taylor,
Benj. L. Berry, Esq.,
John Goforth, Esq.,
D. Daugherty, Esq.,
Hon. L. Hazlehurst,
Hon. Chas. Gilpin,
Hon. A. K. McClure,
A. W. Henszey, Esq.,
Hon. Henry D. Moore.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE. [9 12 3t

HEADQUARTERS

UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

No. 1105 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11, 1868.

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION

BY THE

Republican and Loyal Citizens

OF PHILADELPHIA,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

On Tuesday Evening, Sept. 15,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
THE CAMPAIGN CLUB OF 1868,
THE VARIOUS WARD ASSOCIATIONS,
GRANT AND COLFAX CLUBS,

And other organized bodies are invited to participate.

CLUBS FROM ABROAD, desiring to take part, will please notify the undersigned of the time and place of their arrival.

By order of the Committee.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries. 9 12 3t

POLITICAL.

FOURTEENTH WARD, SPRING GARDEN HALL.—A meeting of the REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB will be held on MONDAY EVENING, September 14, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The meeting will be addressed by CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.

The citizens of the Ward are invited to attend.

By order of the Club.

JOHN HANNA, President.

GEORGE G. LOUDEN, THOMAS R. BIGALOW, } Secretaries. 9 12 2t

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD.—

A meeting of the GRANT CLUB of the TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD
WILL BE HELD
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 12,
At the COMMISSIONERS' HALL,
THIRTY-SEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

The following-named gentlemen will be present and address the meeting:—

Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
Hon. MORTON McMICHAEL,
Hon. CHARLES GIBBONS,
Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL,
JAMES LYND, Esq.

Every Republican Voter in the Ward is invited and expected to be present.

11* CHARLES F. MULLER, Secretary.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—By special act of the Legislature, the Association are authorized to eject all disorderly or improper persons from their premises; also, to prohibit the occupancy or obstruction of the highways. All of which will be strictly enforced, with the penalties attached.

The Association appeals to the public to give the high class of Exhibitions advertised for FRIDAY, 11th, and MONDAY, 14th insts. a liberal support, in order to insure their continuance hereafter. 9 11 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—MONDAY NEXT, 14th inst. At 3 o'clock P. M. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Premium $2000. $1500 to first horse, $500 to second horse.

SAMUEL McLAUGHLIN enters b. b. MOUNTAIN BOY.

DANIEL PIFER enters b m. LADY THORN.

The above horses are now the fastest public trotting horses in the world.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start for the Park from LIBRARY Street at 2 30 o'clock P. M.

Admission $1. 9 10 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Tuesday, September 15, 3 o'clock P. M.—Premium $400. Open to all Horses. Mile heats, 3 in 5 to harness. $300 to first, $100 to second Horse; good day and track.

J. Turner enters s. g. Harry D.
John Russell enters s. g. Frank.
B. D. Stetson enters b. m. Ida.
Owner enters Blue Dick.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.

Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. Admission, $1. 9 12 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.—ADMISSION will be charged for Ladies at the Race on MONDAY next, except those accompanying members and subscribers. No Ladies admitted unless accompanied by Gentlemen. 1t

RACES AT POINT BREEZE PARK.—Pools between Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy, for MONDAY next, will be sold SATURDAY EVENING, at DONOHUE'S, S. W. corner NINTH and SANSOM Streets. 9 10 3t

CIGARS.

S. FUGUET & SONS' CIGARS.

"Mariana Rita;" genuine Vuelta Abajo Leaf throughout. Equal to leading imported Cigars. Nineteen varieties. (Retailed $8 to $12 per hundred.)

"Fra Diavolo"—all Vuelta Abajo Fillers. Five varieties. (Retailed $6 to $8 per hundred.)

"Louis d'Or," "Fleur de Lys," etc. (Retailed $4 to $6 per hundred.)

Send for Circular, etc. We will gladly give any information to consumers—and direct them where they can purchase our Cigars genuine and cheapest.

We are importing Havana Cigars by every steamer at low rates under amended Tariff.

S. FUGUET & SONS,

9 10 15t 5p No. 229 S. FRONT Street.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.

To Lamp Dealers, Perfumers, Druggists, And General Dealers in China and Glassware.

THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

Is prepared to manufacture at low prices,

LAMP FEET, SHADES, GLOBES, SMOKE BELLS
CHIMNEYS, BOTTLES, SHAVING MUGS;
PERFUMERY, and DRUGGISTS' JARS,

And articles in general family use, ordinarily made of OPAQUE WHITE GLASS AND CHINA.

Parties furnishing their OWN MOULDS WILL BE AFFORDED SPECIAL FACILITIES.

ORDERS ARE SOLICITED.

OFFICE.

No. 15 South SEVENTH Street,

9 3 thstu12trp PHILADELPHIA

DAVIS & HARVEY,

AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Fifteen Years Previous Experience.

STORE, No. 421 WALNUT STREET.

Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x20 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION. 8 21m5p

WORMS! WORMS!

Those pests of childhood, that undermine the Constitution, and render life miserable are effectually removed by the use of

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS,

a most pleasant, safe, and reliable remedy, daily prescribed by physicians. Sold by all Druggists.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

9 8 tf No. 602 ARCH Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 25 5p

HAVANA ORANGES, PINEAPPLES, Bananas, and Ginger, arrived by steamer, for sale. J. COSTAS, No. 134 South DELAWARE Avenue. 9 11 2t*

DRY GOODS.

THE BEE-HIVE

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, August 31,

THEIR FIRST IMPORTATIONS

OF

FALL DRESS GOODS,

Comprising the most desirable European Novelties,

WHICH THEY PROPOSE TO OFFER

AT POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE BEE-HIVE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

1 18 tuths5p PHILADELPHIA.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AUCTION SALES—

302	Needle-Worked Double Cambric Bands	at 50c.
331	" " " "	62c.
165	" " " "	70c.
107	" " " "	75c.
234	" " " "	$1 to $1·50

500 yards neat beautiful Worked Edgings, at 28 and 31 cents; 400 pairs Reversible Linen Cuffs, at 15 cents per pair; 100 pieces Cambric Frilled Ruffling, 35c. per piece; 2000 Plain and Tucked Linen Collars, 6c.; 1000 doz. Gents' full regular Half Hose, 25 to 37½; cheap. Ladies' extra wide leg Hose, at 31c., up very cheap. A full assortment of Ladies' and Children's Hose, best make. Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Shirts, Vests, and Drawers for fall and winter cheap. 100 doz. Gents' French Suspenders, 37c., very cheap. 60 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, only $1·75 per pair. 80 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, only $1 per pair. 42 pairs Nottingham beautiful Curtains only $3 and $4 per pair. 20 pairs Nottingham beautiful Curtains, $7 to 10 per pair.

490 yards Nottingham Lace, at 25c per yard.
478 yards Nottingham Lace, at 31c. per yard.
1000 yards very rich Lace, at 62 and 75 cents per yard.

The above goods are offered at less than importers' prices. Those in need of Curtains can save money by examining our Stock and comparing prices.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,

9 10 thstu3t Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer.

9 18§smw NO. 828 ARCH STREET

727 POPULAR PRICES 727

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT and VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 85p§

DRY GOODS.

1868. 1868.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN

HIS LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF

Fall and Winter Dry Goods

FOR EXAMINATION, [4 2 trp

TO WHICH HE INVITES ATTENTION.

FRENCH MUSLIN—TWO YARDS WIDE. Just opened, a superior quality French Organdie Muslin for $1 a yard.

REAL VALENCIENNE EDGING. Just received an invoice 3600 yards, only 10 cents (ten cents) a yard, about one-third the usual price; are guaranteed real, and may not be mistaken for the Jacoby imitation, which closely resembles the genuine.

WIDE HAMBURG INSERTING, worked on English long cloth, coarse and strong, for pillow, under clothing, and other uses where strength is required, in stock over 12 yards about 20 different designs; prices have been from 56 to $1·20 a yard; the choice of the lot may now be had for 50 cents a yard.

HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, AND FLOUNCINGS.

Now in store about 200 different patterns, mostly open designs; each pattern represents five or ten pieces of new goods; prices very low at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 North EIGHTH Street. 1t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES,
PEARLS,
BAILEY & Co.,
CHESNUT STREET,
819.

2 tuthsf

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS

OF

DIAMONDS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

No. 902

CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 sw PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

3 6§rptuths *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA,

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED

Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,

$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,

At prices much below usual rates.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

8 27 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,

9 8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers, Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

NUMBER CLXXXVIII.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

FRIVOLOUS APOLOGIES FOR FUN AND HUMILIATING ATTEMPTS AT HUMOR, WHICH THE SERIES EDITOR IS OBLIGED TO USE FOR WANT OF SOMETHING BETTER.

From "Punch."

"OUR DEAR OLD CHURCH OF ENGLAND."

(Genuine Version.)

Our dear old Church of England,
Let's rally round you now,
Though there's not the least occasion
For kicking up a row.
You know you're safe as ever,
And watched with loving eye,
But Dizzy (who's so clever)
Suggests a little cry.

So dear old Church of England,
(And none can call you cheap)
We'll make your name a war-cry,*
For those who'd office keep.
Declare to win elections,
Old Mother Church so dear,
With these, our crack selections,
Yourself, and Gold, and Beer.

LAST SWEET THINGS IN CHEEK.

(See Advertisements.)

MACREADY.—The only Successor to this great English Actor is Don Chalmers Colona, who has a testimonial from Juarez, the murderer of Maximilian, and who is therefore a good judge of the way "Richard the Third" should be murdered.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.—The only Successor to this great Governor-General of India is Lord Mayo (late Naas), who, being exceedingly clever in managing Irish Members of Parliament, must know how to control an Empire of two Hundred Millions of Orientals.

PAGANINI.—The only Successor to this great Fiddler is Mr. Collins, who says that he is Paganini Redivivus, and ought to know.

GRATTAN.—The only Successor to this great Irish patriot is Dennis Rearden, the Auctioneer, who was squashed at the end of the Session when trying to bring in a bill for the Repeal of the Union.

SOLOMON.—The only Successor to this great Hebrew is Mr. Tupper, whose proverbs are considered by himself and friends to be a trifle superior to those of the uxorious Monarch of Israel.

THEODORE HOOK.—The only successor to this great wit, vocalist, Tory, and improvisa*tory*, is the great Vance, Music Hall Singer, patronized by the Heir Apparent to the British Crown.

GLADSTONE.—The only successor to this Great National Financier is Mr. Ward Hunt, who does whatever Mr. Disraeli tells him to do.

LONGFELLOW.—The only successor to this Great American Poet is Mr. Walt Whitman, who scorns the vulgar trammels of rhyme and rhythm to which his predecessor is a slave, and also those of decency, which ignobly bind the majority of makind.

SHERIDAN.—The only successors to this Great Dramatist are a Carpenter, a Scene Painter, and a Cabowner, who, with the assistance of a few explanatory words from a dramatist, make plays that run five hundred nights.

TENNYSON.—The only successor to this great English Laureate is the gifted author of the lyric ("received by millions with enthusiasm")—

"Let us sing fresh gales to the Prince of Wales,
And likewise the Princess,
And pray to Heaven whatever is given,
Their shadows may never be less."

ANOTHER DAINTY.—A new relish may shortly be expected to appear on the breakfast table. According to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, news has arrived from the German North Pole Expedition, one item of which reads thus:—"Potted six ice-bears already." Epicures received this intelligence open-mouthed. Great uneasiness in certain quarters in the Zoological Gardens.

WRONG, PRIMA FACIE.—Women who make up their faces deceive themselves, if they think that by so doing they are more likely to tempt men to make up their minds.

THE PREMIER'S ASSISTANT.—In the work of educating his party in Parliament might not Mr. Disraeli find a right-hand man in the Usher of the Black Rod?

MARRIAGES WHICH ARE NOT "MADE IN HEAVEN."—Lucifer Matches.

A STUMP ORATOR.—A Dentist who talks about himself.

SPORT FOR BLACK-LEGS.—The Negro Race.

From "Fun."

THE SWORD AND THE PEN.

Victorious Generals return
And conquered cauldren too,
To take a Crystal Palace turn,
As lions always do;
Ovations are, let me record,
Convenient in their way,
Well, let them brag about the sword,
But—take the pen away!

The holder or the greasy quill
From clerky fingers slips,
Engrossers in their garrets grill,
The portly merchant drips.
The weary clerk of Government
Is far too hot to play,
King Sol a flag of truce has sent,
Pray take the pen away!

Turnovers very great at case—
Whoever they may be—
Are melting for a minute's grace,
And drinking scalding tea.
Pray who has energy to read,
What leader writers say?
The world would still go on indeed—
Bosh! take the pen away!

Let magazines be fools enough
On gratis work to live,
Let publishers reward with "stuff!"
The horse-leech cry of "Give!"
Let tradesmen never render bills
And no one ever pay,
There's limit to a pace that kills,
So take the pen away!

STAMPED OUT.—Sir Rowland Hill, since his retirement from active duties, has been employing his leisure in compiling a history of the Post Office. We presume he will treat his subject under various "heads." The projected work will be a post octavo, we understand, and in cloth, *lettered*.

BUFFALO BOYS.—The Fenian leaders in the United States are holding secret meetings in a locality which shows how strong are the influences of nationality. They meet at Buffalo—of course, because it is the best substitute they can get in America for their native "bull."

LITERARY.—There is no ground, we believe, for the rumors that Captain Shaw, of the Fire Brigade, is engaged in editing a work to be entitled "Nights with BURNS."

AN ECHO FROM CARDIFF.—"A thing of BU TE is a joy forever."

From Various Sources.

IRISH GEOGRAPHY.—The ordinary definition of an island is "a portion of land entirely surrounded by water." A Hibernian of our acquaintance declares that this does not meet the case of Ireland, which, considering the position of the State Church, is best described as "a portion of land entirely over-run by the sees."

ROLLING STONES.—"Forward!" is the cry of the age, and in the publishing world a well-known firm act up to that motto. A little while since they published the travels of that bold explorer, Sir Samuel Baker. Now, we observe, they announce the *Story of a Boulder*.

THE LITERARY SEASON.—Our critical friend Slasher says that the heat has affected the crop of novels this season. Some of them are uncommonly dry, although they show evident signs of having been copiously watered.

WE SHOULD THINK NOT.—There is not a shadow of truth, a correspondent tells us, in the report that the owner of a yacht that "forged ahead" in a late match, has been arrested for counterfeiting postage stamps.

CUTTING THE CONNECTION.—It is a mistake to suppose that the Atlantic Cable of 1866 has been severed by an iceberg; it must have been a nasty—a very nasty berg indeed—that caused the mischief.

NEW-LAID.—When we read of storms with hailstones as large as pigeons' eggs, we are always inclined to think that the better comparison would be the eggs of the *canard*.

SCOTCH VERDICT.—When Fitz-Stint's gun bursts in his hands on the moors.—(Picked it up, sir, cheap as dirt!)—"Not Proven."

WHY should the letter S bring joy to the sportsman?—Because it's the first of September.

A Sea-Glimpse.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

From the N. Y. Independent.

High tide, and the year at ebb;
The sea is a dream to-day;
The sky is a gossamer web
Of sapphire, and pearl, and grey;

A veil over rock and boat,
A breath on the tremulous blue,
Where the dim sails lie afloat,
Or, unaware, slip from view.

They veer to the rosy ray;
They dusk to the violet shade;
Like a thought, they flit away;
Like a foolish hope, they fade.

But listen!—a sudden plash!
A ship is heaving in sight,
With a stir, and a noisy dash
Of the salt foam, seething white.

Tar-grimed and weather-stained,
The sailors shout from her deck,
Naught of the sky, blue-veined,
Or the dreamy waves, they reck.

And the sunburnt girl, who stands
Where her feet on the wet wrack slip,
Eye shaded with lithe brown hands—
She sees but the coming ship.

POLITICAL.

—A Cleveland *Herald* correspondent writes from Memphis:—"Again, Captain Barker, State Senator from Marion, Crittenden county, Arkansas, but six miles from Memphis, called upon me, at my room, in a condition shocking to behold, from the effects of an attempt at assassination. In 1866, because of having served in the Union army, an attempt was made upon his life, from the effects of which he then suffered the loss of his left arm. At the time of calling upon me, his remaining arm was in a sling, being fractured, and terribly mutilated from elbow to hand, while his face was literally a mass of raw flesh held together by strips of adhesive plaster. A few nights since, while sitting in his room in Marion, some would-be-assassin discharged a load of buckshot through an open window at his head, which at the time was leaning upon his hand. Three shot took effect in his face, while two fractured his arm as reported. Suffering terribly from his wounds, he has gone North on a trip to recruit his shattered health. In the same county no Union man dare to-day avow his sentiments for fear of his life. The Democracy are thoroughly armed and banded together for any emergency."

—A Boston *Traveller* correspondent writes from Cincinnati:—"In my travels I have stopped over at nearly all the large towns and cities between this place and Cleveland, and have witnessed at their political meetings more energy and enthusiasm than has been seen before since the days of 'Tippecanoe, and Tyler too'" So say others, also. At Painesville, near Cleveland, on the 22d ult., there was a tremendous gathering of the sturdy Republican farmers and others, from ten to fifteen miles out in every direction, forming a procession a mile or more in length, accompanied with bands of music and banners in profusion.

—Senator P. G. Van Winkle, of West Virginia, recently addressed the Grant Club in Parkersburg. He disclaimed any intention to apologize for, explain, or excuse any official act, unless requested so to do. He had been, he asserted, surprised at the prevalence of a rumor that he had left his party, which would best be answered by his appearance on that occasion as a speaker before a Grant Club. His remarks were devoted to the questions of reconstruction and finance.

—A correspondent, writing from Ohio, says:—"The Hon. Henry Stanbery, late Attorney-General of the United States, although in feeble health, has signified his intention of taking the stump for the candidate of the New York Convention. The State Central Committee have already announced him for an address at Lancaster on Saturday, Sept. 26."

—About one year ago the *Eastern Argus*, the leading Democratic paper in Maine, conceived the idea that it would be a good plan to run General Grant as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It then said of him:—"General Grant will save millions upon millions of dollars to the tax-payers in expenses."

—The Pittsburg *Commercial* says:—"If General Rosecrans achieves no better fame as Minister to Mexico than his letter to Lee is winning for him, his emergence from the obscurity into which his exploits at Chickamauga sent him, will prove an unlucky step."

—The Pittsburg *Gazette* says:—"The *World* and other Democratic journals at the East are giving a rumor that Judge Mellon, of this city, will vote for Seymour and Blair. We have the best authority for saying that this rumor has no foundation whatever."

—Ex-General John A. McClernand, "as a co-laborer in the cause of constitutional government, has taken the liberty to address, in its sacred interests, the Democracy of Illinois." He proposes a political love feast, to be observed throughout Illinois.

—The Democratic party demands the "discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue"—*i. e.*, they are opposed to the question, "How much whisky do you make?"

—After the election in Maine, on the 14th instant, the Copperheads will be cursing their Central Committee for the blunder it made in sending Pendleton into that State to make repudiation speeches.

—The Grant Club of Ward Four, Boston, have put out the old flag and their banner of "Justice, Liberty and Loyalty" from the spot where Peter Faneuil, the donor of Faneuil Hall, lived and died.

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* announces that B. H. Hill and General Robert Toombs, of that State, are coming North to take the stump for Seymour.

—Ex-Governor Dennison, of Ohio, is to act as the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of that State. He has the reputation of being the best organizer in the State.

—General Ewing, of Kansas, is stumping Maine for the Democrats, and General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, is speaking in the same in the Republican interest

—Many Maine clerks in Washington are making arrangements to go home to vote at the coming election.

False Hair—Curiosities of the Trade.

A late London journal gives a curious account of the traffic in artificial hair, from which we take the following interesting details:—

COLORS.

"Those who only know false hair from the curious lumps of it in the hairdressers' windows, and from a general suspicion that they see it on the heads of some of their friends, cannot form a notion of the extent to which the trade in it is carried on. It has wholesale dealers with large warehouses, and skilled laborers constantly at work. It is manufactured to meet the wishes and the purses of all classes of society, from the sixpenny frisett sold to fill out the sparse locks of the servant-of-all-work to the ten-guinea head of hair made up to aid the beauty of a duchess. To visit one of its great emporiums is to become a wiser if not a sadder man. There may be seen samples of hair by the thousand, all of which have been cut from living heads for money, to be sold again. Here is the iron-grey of middle life, the snowy white of old age, the brown and black and flaxen of comparative youth, all roughly twisted up together like so many piebald horses' tails. Some of the hair is long, some short, some coarse, some fine, some neglected and dirty, some carefully combed and clean. There is a ready demand for all, and all will be submitted to some twenty distinct processes before it is offered for sale. It is rather melancholy to find that grey or white hair is the most valuable of all; and that false hair which is long as well as grey commands the highest price from the number of old ladies wishing to counterfeit nature while preserving the insignia of years. The finest specimens of this elderly hair will sell for as much as two guineas an ounce; while the very best black or brown will sell for from eighteen shillings to a guinea, and the best flaxen at about a guinea and a half. The latter variety is, be the quality what it may, about fifty per cent. dearer than black or brown hair, while white or grey fetches more than the latter by one hundred per cent. Fair Saxon hair is still greatly in demand, and as the stock of it must be kept up, many of the other colors have to be stained to the favorite hue.

DYES.

"The liquid dyes invented and improved during the present generation act chemically on the hair without staining the skin, and are by comparison cleanly and convenient. Hence, according to the hairdressers, the enormous increase in dyed hair, and the reduction in the sale of wigs to men. But it is by no means easy to insure a given shade in hair once cut from the head; and twenty dyeings is no unusual number for it to go through before the coveted color is attained. Each time it is dipped in the dye it has to be dried, so that the process is not a little tedious. The variety of ladies' head-dresses of hair which are sold ready-made is very great. There are the curly ringlets of the romo, the fancy plaits of the demure school girl, the porter's knot, the sausage roll, the snake, the caterpillar, the black pudding, the parasol, the door knocker, and the bird's nest, all of hair.

HAIRDRESSERS' LITERATURE.

"There is, by the by, in London an interesting publication called the *Hairdressers' Chronicle*, by which it appears that societies flourish in London and elsewhere for the promotion of the art of hair-dressing, and that the most distinguished professors of the day practise together in the elaboration of new *coiffeurs*.

FALSE BEARDS.

"A considerable trade exists in false beards, moustaches, and whiskers. During the American war a vast number of these were sent from Europe to the United States, and a steady demand continued until the peace. The fact is curious that the demand lasted as long as the war, and gradually dropped off at its close. When art imitates nature so wonderfully, and where—as figures and professional witnesses prove—a large proportion of the female population avail themselves of art, it becomes exceedingly difficult to draw the line between the two. After seeing and handling hair taken from many thousands of heads, and being taught its use, the belief is pardonable, if morbid, that false locks are almost as common as real; and whenever they are especially beautiful, they should awaken most distrust.

Swimming in Berlin.

The correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, under date of August 18, writes:—

The people of Berlin enjoyed a rather curious spectacle last Sunday morning in a "Swimming Fete." Perhaps it might be best described as a "bal costume" in the water. About five hundred good swimmers, divided into twelve parties of from fifteen to one hundred each, and wearing curious and characteristic dresses, swam from the Oberbaum down to General Von Pfuel's river baths, a distance of about five hundred yards. When they had arrived at the latter place, they performed various feats of strength and agility in the water, to the unbounded gratification of the spectators, whom the newspapers estimated at about thirty thousand. A great part of the effect, however, was produced by the quaintness of the costumes.

The first company represented "the ladies," and wore accordingly chignons and little Paris hats, and carried parasols. There were two companies of negroes, and a very numerous one of red Indians, with their bodies painted and their faces tattooed and wearing head-dresses of feathers. Besides these there were swans, river gods, Chinese, dandies (many of whom dived in dress coats), and various other characters. One of the swimmers at the head of the procession performed a very difficult feat in playing the national air, "Ich bin ein Preusse" (I am a Prussian) on the horn. This was, of course, received with enthusiastic applause. The fete, which lasted an hour, passed off without any accident; and, indeed, it appeared as if the water was the natural element of all the actors in it.

Dr. Nelaton, the New French Senator.

Dr. Nelaton has been promoted to the rank of Senator, writes a Paris correspondent, in acknowledgment of his many scientific discoveries in medicine, and especially for the improvements he has invented in surgical instruments. The First Emperor's physician, whom he styled in his will the most honest man he ever met, was made Baron, as was also Dupuytren. A salary of 30,000 francs a year, attached to the gold-embroidered coat of a Senator, is a more substantial honor than a Baron's empty coronet. Dr. Nelaton, however, scarcely needed this addition to his income, for his wealth is immense. His father was an officer of distinction in the armies of the First Emperor, and was killed at Wagram. The future Senator (born 1807), however, never struggled with difficulty; his mother had an ample fortune, and immediately after passing his examination as M. D. he married a wealthy heiress, who has lived to share his well-deserved honors. Twenty years back he was elected member of the Academy of Medicine. Charming in manner, kind and attentive to the humblest, agreeable in society, a first rate sportsman, and devoted to art, no man in Paris is more beloved or more welcome in the world of science and of fashion then this Prince de la Science, as he is called. His hotel, at the corner of the Avenue d'Autin and Cours de la Reine, is magnificent in extent, and a perfect museum of artistic treasures. Dr. Nelaton succeeded Jobert de Lambelle as physician to the Emperor, on the insanity of the latter proving incurable. M. de Lambelle died last year.

—Mr. John H. Jenks, of North Brookfield, Mass., formerly assistant teacher in Williston Seminary in Easthampton, has been appointed Professor of German, etc., in Washington University at St. Louis.

—The Everett Mills, of Lawrence, Mass., run 30,000 spindles, employ 1000 hands, use every week 22,000 pounds of wool and 20,000 pounds of cotton, and produce in the same time 100,000 yards of goods.

—Harrisville, N. H., manufactures at its different mills, annually, 175,000 yards of fine tricot cloth, and 8000,000 yards of flannel, and also clothes-pins and lumber to the value of $20,000.

—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher announces that he must decline most of his lecture invitations for the coming winter.

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The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

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NOTICE.

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OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $300,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

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Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 28 §

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES T. CALLENDER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZA P. BARTMAN, Administratrix of the estate of JAMES T. CALLENDER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, 22d September, 1868, at 11 A. M., at his office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
9 10thstu5t Auditor,

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

EFFECTS OF RITUALISM.

Important Schism in the Protestant Episcopal Church—Withdrawal of the Rev. J. W. Cracraft.

Rev. J. W. Cracraft, of Gambier, Ohio, has addressed a letter to Bishop McIlvaine, dated August 20, wherein he says:—

Dear Bishop—In accordance with deep and earnest convictions of duty, I have concluded to communicate to you my desire to retire from the ministry and membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church. I, therefore, after long and painful consideration, tender to you my withdrawal from the same, leaving you to take the course your position requires in dissolving the relations of an ecclesiastical character I have heretofore held.

In taking this step I need not conceal that, in connection with the mental process through which I have passed in reaching the conclusion I have announced, I have encountered deep feeling and heartfelt pain.

It is not, however, the pain of doubt as to duty, nor the memory of events through which I have passed, partaking of the nature of conflict with some who hold important relations to the Church from which I now retire. I admit there have been times when the latter has been a cause of great inward unrest, and often of grief, not from a consciousness of error in the positions I have been compelled to assume nor of wrong in maintaining them, but from various considerations of ecclesiastical, social, and personal character. None of these, however, have been permitted to assume a consequence that I could allow to prompt the action and suggest the course I am now induced to take.

The sensibilities aroused are of a different character. Of these the feeling called forth by my relation to you as my bishop, as one greatly beloved and honored in the Church of God and in my inmost heart, is not the least nor last. In doing what I do I cannot and would not obliterate the recollection of what you have done for and what you have been to me. Nor will the step which I here take operate to change the feeling or consciousness in which all these things are held.

The life associations in the Church also that have been formed and that cannot cease to be tenderly regarded furnish another part. Yet I trust friendships in Christ have been created and associations formed that no conscientious action in regard to Church relations will ever injuriously affect or change.

In the first place, I cannot consent to continue the attitude which I conceive myself to hold before the Church and the world, as a minister in the Episcopal Church, when the functions claimed for that position is considered.

The plain, literal, and historical teaching of the offices of the Prayer-book, I am compelled to believe, place me in the light, not of an ambassador for Christ merely, but a priest, in the sacerdotal sense.

I beg, however, to say that in remarking upon this, with other points I may present, I shall not argue any question of construction of the Prayer-book, or the offices it presents, or of liturgical interpretation, but offer simply my own convictions as to their bearing upon my individual course in refusing further to hold the relation that involves the claims that I have just indicated. For with me the conviction is irresistible that the minister in our Church is considered a priest in this anti-Protestant sense.

This, I think, is made manifest in the "Ordination Service for Priests." The bishop lays his hands upon the candidate and says, "Receive thou the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a priest in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands. Whose sins thou dost forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins thou dost retain they are retained." That this is to be understood as conferring a priestly character and enjoining sacerdotal functions is made, as I conceive, more and more apparent at every step as we proceed in this development of official character. In the "Office of Institution" it is specifically asserted, in the words of the bishop to the presbyter to be instituted, "We do hereby * * * grant unto you authority to perform the office of a priest in the —— parish or church, possessed of full power to perform every act of sacerdotal function among the people."

The proper accompaniment of the character here defined is, I consider, obviously furnished —an altar. In the grouping of the officiating characters in this service it is said:—"The wardens (or, in their absence, two members of the vestry) shall stand on the right and left of the altar, without the rails," etc., and the minister after institution being as prescribed by the Rubric, brought within the rail encircling the altar, it proceeds to say, "shall kneel at the altar."

What remains now is an offering, which I think no one can reasonably doubt is furnished in the communion office, a portion of which is expressly called the "Oblation." All, I suppose, clearly understand oblation to mean an offering —a sacrifice. Taken in its natural and historical sense, this oblation prayer can only be understood to teach that the Lord's Supper is not only a memorial, but a sacrifice. In glancing back over this we shall find, I think, fully presented, first, a priest, in the sacerdotal sense; second, an altar, on which the sacrifice is to be offered; and finally, an offering, to be presented to God in the sense of a sacrifice.

Still further, as we advance from this point, we find this sacerdotal character sustained in the execution of these functions—the exercise of the power of absolution. In furnishing the proper formulary the Rubric proceeds to give its authorized title—"The Declaration of Absolution or Remission of Sins"—and in the ordination service for priests, already quoted, this is presented as the first and most prominent priestly act and duty, which in the Rubric here is expressly assigned to the "priest alone"—not a layman, not a deacon, but one only who has been invested with the priestly character.

These offices and teachings, I think, make it plain, that as a minister in the Episcopal Church, I am practically claiming to be a sacerdotal character professing these priestly functions—offering up a sacrifice in the Lord's Supper, and having power to forgive sins.

Second—In some portions of the prayer book, literally and historically interpreted, the doctrine of sacramental efficacy is, I think, set forth too plainly to be doubted. First, in the baptismal office, it is clearly apparent. In the prayer of consecration, for instance, we are made to pray that water may be sanctified to the "mystical washing away of sin"—words expressive of magical efficacy. The sacramental theory, I think, all must see, is equally manifest in the prayer offered after baptism in the case of the infant, to wit:—"We yield Thee hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased Thee to regenerate this infant with Thy Holy Spirit, to receive him for Thine own child by adoption." This, I do not doubt, is to be understood as claiming that the sanctified water, having been applied, a work of grace has been simultaneously accomplished, amounting to a true, spiritual regeneration.

But still stronger, in proof that this sacramental claim is set up in baptism, is the language we have set forth in the catechism. The child is there made to speak of himself as having been made in baptism "a member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven." No softening exegesis can, to my mind, conceal this doctrine here. The child is, as we see, before baptism not a member of Christ, not a child of God, not an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven; now, by baptism, all this is instantaneously changed. A sinful infant becomes a "member of Christ;" a child of corruption and death becomes a "child of God;" a child of condemnation and wrath is made an "inheritor of the kingdom of heaven."

But as if to preclude the possibility of otherwise understanding the position of the Church in this regard, the catechism proceeds, didactically, to set forth the claim that the grace of sacrament is a constituent part, without which it would not be a sacrament. Thus, in answer to the question, "How many parts are there in a sacrament?" it answers:—"Two—the outward visible sign and the inward spiritual grace." Then, in regard to baptism, in defining this inward spiritual grace, it says it is "a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness; for being, by nature, born in sin and children of wrath, we are hereby made the children of grace." This leaves us no discretion as to the acception we are to receive. This "inward and spiritual grace" is a part of baptism. The sacramental theory—the outward sign and the inward grace essentially coherent—is here fully sustained.

This authoritative teaching as to the efficacy of the sacrament is applied in the same way to the Lord's Supper. We are not left to infer it from a mere general declaration, but have it specifically asserted in the communion office in these words:—"Therefore, it is our duty to render most hearty and humble thanks to Almighty God, for that He hath given His Son, * * * not only to die for us, but to be our spiritual food and sustenance in that holy sacrament."

Here, I think, is authoritatively defined that the grace of this sacrament is the real presence of Christ himself in the outward elements.

Other points present themselves, over which I have thought, and felt, and prayed, that seem important to be mentioned in this connection; but I will not specify them.

Need I now ask, can I longer continue to hold, practically, what I believe to be claiming for myself a priestly character in a sense that I know the Word of God does not sanction? And need I ask, can I longer perform offices that I believe pronounce and teach the sacramental theory that I have so long thought I was opposing? I cannot, in myself, suppress the answer. I am convinced that the honesty and simplicity of the Gospel, in which I should be clothed, forbids it; nor can I soothe my conscience on the subject. If I could think my ministry, in any position, would do harm instead of good, I would at once cease to exercise it. So, if in my present connection, I find it giving aid to error or propagating dogmas that can and do turn men from Christ to sacraments, from salvation by faith to a life in the ceremonials of religion, I cannot hesitate as to my course.

Such I conceive to be, in the light which now rests upon my heart and conscience, my situation in relation to the Episcopal Church. And I must do violence to my convictions if I go forward and give my co-operation in the propagation and upholding of errors so vital and so dangerous to the souls of men.

Trial of Rev. John P. Hubbard in Providence, R. I., for Alleged Violation of the Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Copy of the Presentment.

The Rev. John P. Hubbard is on trial before a jury of Presbyters, in Grace church chapel, on a charge of violating the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. Charles H. Wheeler, President; Rev. R. B. Duane, Clerk.

On Wednesday the letter of authority from the Bishop to proceed with the trial was read, as follows:—

I hereby certify that I have summoned the Rev. Messrs. R. B. Duane, C. H. Wheeler, J. P. White, S. B. Shaw, D. D. and B. H. Chace to act as a jury of five presbyters in the case of the Rev. John P. Hubbard, presented for trial by the Standing Committee, in accordance with section 3, Canon 10, of the Diocese of Rhode Island.

THOMAS M. CLARK,
Bishop of the Diocese.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 8, 1868.

After a brief discussion the presentment was read by the clerk to the respondent, as follows:—

To the Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island.

A PRESENTMENT OF THE REV. JOHN P. HUBBARD, A PRESBYTER OF SAID DIOCESE.

The Standing Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Rhode Island, present, that pursuant to canon 10 of said diocese, complaint against the said the Rev. John P. Hubbard, hath been made to them in writing by two or more of the communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church of said diocese, one or more of said communicants being a clergyman of said church, charging to said Standing Committee that the said the Rev. John P. Hubbard hath violated the canons and constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and hath broken his ordination vows; and that the said Standing Committee deemed the said charges well founded, and do therefore present the said the Rev. John P. Hubbard for trial under the provisions of canon 10 of said diocese, upon the charges and specifications hereinafter set forth as follows, viz:—

Charge 1. Violation of Canon 2, section 1, title 1, of the "Digest of the Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," by which section of the said Canon it is provided that "No person shall be permitted to officiate in any congregation of this Church without first producing the evidence of his being a minister thereof to the said minister, or, in case of vacancy or absence, to the church wardens, vestrymen, or trustees of the congregation."

Specification 1. In this, that the said Rev. J. P. Hubbard, being duly settled in charge of Christ Church, in the town of Westerly, in the diocese of Rhode Island, as rector thereof, which said Christ Church is a church in full communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in and for said diocese, did request and permit one Frederick Denison to officiate in the congregation of said Christ Church on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1868, being Sexagesima Sunday, without any evidence that the said Denison was a minister of said Protestant Episcopal Church, and the said Denison being well known to the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard to be a person not ordained according to the forms and doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and not a lawful bishop, priest, or deacon in the said Church, and not suffered to execute any of the functions of either of said offices as is provided in the preface to the forms and manners of making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons according to the order of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, as established by the bishops, the clergy, and the laity of said Church in General Convention in the month of September, A. D. 1792.

Specification 2. In this, that the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard, being a rector of said Christ Church, and having charge thereof, did permit and request the said Denison at the time and place aforesaid, especially to pronounce the declamation of absolution as set forth in the manner and form prescribed as part of the forms and doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in the book of Common Prayer, thereby exercising one of the functions of the priestly office within said church; and the said Denison, with said knowledge, consent, permission, and request of the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard, at said church, on said day, did declare and pronounce such absolution according to said forms, and did thus officiate in the congregation of said Christ Church, and exercise and usurp the functions of a priest in said church, not being a minister thereof.

Charge 2. Violation of article seven of the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, which provides as follows, viz.:—"Nor shall any person be ordained until he shall have subscribed to the following declaration:—'I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be the word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation, and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.'"

Specification 1. In this, that the said Rev. J. P. Hubbard, being rector of and in charge of said Christ church, did request and permit the said Denison, at the time and place aforesaid, to officiate in the congregation of said Christ church: the said Denison being well known to the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard as a person not ordained according to the forms and doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and not a lawful bishop, priest, or deacon in said Church, and not suffered to execute any of the said functions as provided in the preface to "the form and manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons," as aforesaid, and that the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard did thereby not conform to the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States as aforesaid.

Specification 2. In this, that the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard, being rector of and in charge of said Christ Church, did permit and request the said Denison at the time and place aforesaid, especially to pronounce the declaration of absolution, as set forth in the manner and form prescribed as part of the forms and doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in the book of Common Prayer, thereby exercising one of the functions of the priestly office within said church; and the said Denison with such knowledge, consent, permission, and request of the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard, at the said church, on said day, did declare and pronounce such absolution, according to said forms, and thus did officiate in the congregation of said Christ Church, and exercise and usurp the functions of a priest in said church, not being a minister thereof; and that the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard did thereby not conform to, but did violate the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, as aforesaid.

Specification 3. In this, that the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard, in his ordination as a priest of the said Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, according to the form and manner of ordaining priests established in the said church, having been asked the following question by the Bishop, viz.:—"Will you reverently obey your Bishop and other chief ministers who, according to the canons of the Church, may have the charge and government over you, following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions and submitting yourself to their godly judgments?—did thereto reply I will do so, the Lord being my helper; and that the Right Rev. T. M. Clark, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the diocese of Rhode Island, did admonish, advise, and direct the said Rev. J. P. Hubbard not to permit the said Denison to officiate in the said Christ Church, as hereinbefore set forth; prior to and before the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard had as aforesaid permitted and directed the said Denison so to do; and that the said the Rev. J. P. Hubbard, in permitting and directing the said Denison thus to act, disregarded the admonition, advice and direction of his bishop, as aforesaid, and thereby did not keep his ordination vow, as aforesaid, but did break the same.

HENRY WATERMAN,
S. A. CRANE,
DANIEL HENSHAW,
W. S. CHILD,
RESOLVED WATERMAN,
GEORGE LEWIS COOKE,
FRED. BURGESS.

Standing Committees of the diocese of Rhode Island.

The Chairman said that the copy of the presentment handed to him was duly certified.

Clerk—Rev. John P. Hubbard, do you plead guilty or not guilty to the charges contained in this presentment?

Rev. Mr. Hubbard—I plead not guilty.

Chairman—The Court beg leave to say to the parties interested in this trial that the rules for the admission of evidence which will obtain will be those which obtain in the civil courts of this State, unless overruled by the canons. The Court would announce to the Standing Committee that they are ready to proceed with the conduct of the case.

After some remarks between the Chair and counsel for respondent the court was adjourned until Tuesday, the 22d inst. The report that Rev. John Cotton Smith was retained for counsel for defense in this State is not confirmed.

—The Rev. Mr. Cracraft, whose withdrawal from the Protestant Episcopal Church we have noticed, was formerly a Methodist clergyman, coming from that ministry and communion into the Episcopal. One very remarkable feature in Mr. Cracraft's manifesto attracts attention and produces comment. It will be observed his objections to the Episcopal Church are founded upon what he deems false teaching in the Prayer Book. It seems strange that a man of Mr. Cracraft's years and experience should have just discovered these heresies. Had his reasons for leaving the Episcopal Church grown out of Ritualistic tendencies in that denomination, it might have afforded an excuse for his course that would not damage his consistency of character. As it stands, however, his defection will be attributed rather not to knowing his own mind. He will gain more of a reputation for vacillation than anything else.—*Cleveland Herald.*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODIST.

—Dr. Pusey's letter to the Wesleyan Conference at Liverpool has been much commented upon by the British press. Dr. Pusey proposes two alternatives by which the advantages of Oxford and Cambridge may be secured to Methodists and other dissenters. 1. Subscription to the Nicene Creed in place of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. 2. The formation of new colleges out of the surplus funds of the old, which shall be open to dissenters. The Conference, after some discussion, decided to take no action in the matter.

—Late news from the Methodist missions in India states that within two weeks in the month of December nearly a hundred persons made a public profession of Christianity. Nearly all of them came in by families. Many were persons of high caste; and what was more significant, several of them were women, and mothers of families.

—The *Missionary Advocate* says that the returns of the Annual Conferences which have reported since January 1, 1868, indicate an increase of missionary contributions of about thirteen per cent. over those of last year, but that an increase must be attained of twenty-five per cent. in order to reach the amount of two years ago.

—A State Methodist Convention for Massachusetts is announced in *Zion's Herald* to be held in Grace church, Boston, some time in the latter part of October. The Convention will occupy two days, and the programme, so far as published, is attractive.

EPISCOPAL.

—The "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament," a branch of which has been established in America, has just issued a "Manual" in England for the use of its members. It bears this imprint:—"London: Privately printed for the Confraternity, by Joseph Masters." It reveals some of the inner workings of this really Popish society. The objects of the society are said to be two-fold—1. The honor due to the person of our Lord Jesus Christ in the Blessed Sacrament of His holy body and blood. 2. Mutual and special intercession at the time of and in union with the Eucharistic sacrifice. Members are "recommended" at every celebration to perform one or more of the following acts:—Faith, adoration, spiritual communion, of thanksgiving, of repentance, of intercession. Under the Act of Adoration, we have the following prayer and litany: "I adore thee, O Lord my God! Veiled under these poor earthly elements, and prostrate before thy Divine Majesty, I desire to honor thee with all the devotion of which I am capable, and that I may better honor thee, I unite myself with all thy saints and angels in their more perfect adoration." In the Act of Intercession, we find the very language of the Romish priest, without any attempt to disguise or change it. "O Almighty Father!" the priest is made to say, "I offer to thee this perpetuating sacrifice;" and then occurs this address:—"Jesus, the Lamb without spot, who, once sacrificed, art continually offered, yet art alive forevermore; who art continually consumed, and yet remaineth perfect."

—It seems impossible to conceive of such a society existing in the very bosom of the Reformed Church of England.—*Methodist.*

—The report of the Episcopal Convention of Vermont shows 59 parishes in that State, embracing 1668 families, and 2361 communicants. The total of benevolent contributions last year was $5254.

—A convention of the Episcopal Church of the State of Missouri met recently, and elected the Rev. Charles F. Robertson, of Malone, New York, Bishop for the diocese of Missouri.

St. Philip's Church.—The Rev. William Percy Brown entered on his duties last Sunday as the successor of the Rev. C. D. Cooper, in the rectorship of St. Philip's Church. Mr. Brown graduated with distinction at Kenyon College, in Ohio, in 1864; and in 1866 he completed his theological course in the Philadelphia Divinity School. For the last two years he has been ministering most acceptably in New York city.

Divinity School.—The opening exercises of the seventh year of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will take place, D. V., on Thursday next, at 4 P. M., in the Church of the Saviour, Thirty-eighth street, near Chesnut. An address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Claxton, Dean of the Faculty.

Mission House.—This institution, on Lancaster avenue, below Thirty-sixth street, has been reopened with about twenty young men, preparing to serve in the foreign missionary field.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptists of Missouri are henceforth to co-operate in one State organization and combine in support of the one paper. Since the war closed, those who preferred to co-operate with the Northern societies, and those who have chosen to work with the Southern Convention have had separate organizations, and the churches generally have been divided on the same question. This is to be no longer. The Missouri *Baptist Journal*, published in Palmyra, and the *Baptist Record*, published in St. Louis, are to be combined in one paper, to be called the *Central Baptist*, to be issued from St. Louis, under the joint editorship of brethren Luther and Fox, assisted by brethren Kendrick and J. M. C. Breaker.

—The *Christian Instructor* says:—"The First Baptist Church in this city have taken steps, we learn, to dispense with a choir, and return to simple general congregational singing in its worship of God. Some others of the largest and most influential churches are meditating the same thing. Nor is this surprising if all we hear is true. In one church, it is said, over $2000 are paid a year to keep up the choir, including, of course, the organist. In others, persons who are found on operas, and sometimes other stages, during the week, are engaged in the choir on the Sabbath."

—The Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., of Boston, Mass., recently received as a present from his former society an annuity policy for $1000 per annum. The list of donors includes about sixty of the leading business men and merchants of Boston.

—The Rev. J. J. Lewis, pastor of the First Church in Syracuse, New York, accepts the Professorship of Rhetoric in Madison University, made vacant by the transfer of Professor Bebee to the chair of Church History.

—The Rev. D. E. Burns, late of New Orleans, succeeds the Rev. A. B. Miller in the pastoral care of the First Baptist Church, Memphis, Tennessee.

—The Rev. William M. Pratt, D. D., of Lexington, Kentucky, has accepted the call of the Bank Street Baptist Church, New Albany, Indiana.

—The Rev. W. Codville, formerly a Methodist minister in Canada, was ordained and installed, last week, to the ministry in Calvary Baptist Church, in this city.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The deputation of Synod sent to investigate the conduct of the Presbyterian congregation of St. Stephen, New Brunswick, have reported as the result of their inquiries that the people were not actuated by a contumacious spirit in procuring the questionable instrument; but that the organ was introduced "as a matter of necessity for conducting the psalmody in public worship in the very peculiar and exceptional state of the said congregation in not having any competent persons to lead or engage without such aid in the public singing," and so they let it remain; the more readily in that the people were ready to become Congregational if the leave was refused. Two years ago the Philadelphia yearly meeting of Friends consented, after much deliberation, that one of their influential members might retain and use in his family the elegant piano which he had purchased. Before that, it was customary to "read out of meeting" any member who kept a piano.

—At a late meeting of the United Presbytery of Chillicothe, a paper was read from the pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Chillicothe, Ohio, setting forth their formal withdrawal, by an almost unanimous vote, from the jurisdiction of the Presbytery. This step was taken, it was stated, in view of the recent decision of the United Presbyterian Church, in the matter of instrumental music in public worship.

—Mr. James S. Dennis, a graduate of Princeton, New Jersey, who has for some time been supplying the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. Poor of Newark, has just been appointed a missionary of the American Board, and will go out to Syria with Dr. Jessup in October.

—A committee of the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa organized a church at Carrothan, Alabama, a few weeks since. Three ruling elders and two deacons were elected. Measures were taken for securing a house of worship at once, which, it is hoped, will soon be entered by the congregation.

—The Rev. J. W. Bain, of Sidney, Ohio, it is understood, will accept a call to the pastoral charge of the United Presbyterian church in Newcastle, Pa. (Rev. R. A. Browne, D. D., late pastor), and will remove thither in October.

—The Rev. Henry Bushnell, lately of Columbus, Ohio, has gone to Oregon to take charge of a collegiate institute established at Albany by Presbyterians, who hope that it will grow, ere long, to be their college in that State.

—The Rev. George F. Chapin has resigned the pastorate of the New School Presbyterian church at Lawrence, Kansas, and will return to the East, on account of the ill health of his wife.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The annual report of the American Congregational Union furnishes abundant evidence that this association is accomplishing a great work for the advancement of common Christianity. It has, during the last year, done more than in any year preceding in assisting feeble churches to obtain places of worship. While the Home Missionary Society is giving to the new churches pastors, the Congregational Union is vigorously supplying these new churches with houses of worship. Grants of money have been paid the past year to seventy churches, and pledged to thirty-eight more, while a long list of additional applicants was laid over to the beginning of the present year.

—According to a statistical table of Congregational churches in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, there are 102 churches of our polity in the dominion of Canada, with a total membership of 3682, 369 of these having been received during the past year; 219 by profession, 150 by letter; 61 churches have pastors, 5 acting pastors, and 36 are vacant. There are 67 Sabbath-schools, with a total membership of 5848. The entire amount contributed during the past year is $56,512.

—The Rev. William A. Bartlett, of Brooklyn, New York, has been called to the pastorate of the Plymouth Church, Chicago, Illinois, the late pastor of which, the Rev. L. E. Matson, was his brother-in-law.

—The Rev. Dr. Stowe has just received from some of his personal friends, most of whom were members of his former congregation, an annuity policy for $1000 per annum in the Continental Life Insurance Company of New York.

PRESBYTERIAN AND CONGREGATIONALIST.

—The following table gives the relative membership of the Old School and New School Presbyterian and the Congregational denominations in the more Northern States. New England is omitted, as there are scarce a dozen Presbyterian churches in those States connected with these two branches of the order; and the Southern States are omitted, as Presbyterianism there is not yet reconstructed, and Congregationalism is yet feeble.

States.	*Pres. O. S.*	*Pres. N. S.*	*Cong.*
New York	38,547	73,631	21,152
New Jersey	28,140	10,031	1,420
Pennsylvania	72,567	20,233	4,140
Ohio	38,336	15,327	13,896
Michigan	690	11,030	9,670
Indiana	13,698	8,301	839
Illinois	18,249	13,528	16,692
Wisconsin	3,209	1,808	10,589
Iowa	9,323	3,108	7,863
Minnesota	1,694	1,956	2,549
Kansas	1,013	430	1,057
Pacific Coast	1,834	1,323	2,343

It will be seen from this table that throughout the Northwest, with the exception of Michigan, the Old School are much stronger than the New School Presbyterians notwithstanding Dr. Darling's statements before the Albany Assembly. The table hardly represents the Congregational strength fairly, as the figures are a year old, while those of the Presbyterians are just issued. Thus the additions of last winter are not reported in their case. So those churches which, like Dr. Holbrook's church of 560 members, at Homer, N. Y., have just "perfected their organization," are not enumerated among the Congregational churches, although they belong there.

REFORMED.

—The Rev. C D Buck, pastor of the Reformed Church, Peekskill, New York, has been invited to become pastor of the Reformed Church at New Haven.

—On Tuesday afternoon, August 25, the corner-stone of the new Reformed Church at Port Jervis, New York, was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

LUTHERAN.

—The Rev. J. F. Wilken, having resigned the Professorship of the German Language and Literature in Pennsylvania College, has accepted the call to take charge of the German Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Honesdale, Wayne county, Pa.

—Portland is to have a skating rink.

—The Norfolk *Virginian* has been sued for $20,000 damages by an offended foreigner.

—The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad is inaugurating cheap railroad excursions.

—The ladies of Knoxville design to gather into a suitable cemetery the Confederate dead of East Tennessee.

—Sharp white frosts and storms of sleet warn the dwellers in the Tip Top House to leave the White Mountains.

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GEORGE HARDING

This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
For New York State and Northern New Jersey
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For Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
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For Illinois and Wisconsin.
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88 wsrp For Minnesota.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 510

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRROR, FINE WILTON AND BRUSSELS, CARPETS, CHINA, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

14th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 326 South Twenty-first street, corner West Delancey place, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising suit of elegant rosewood, antique, drawing-room furniture, covered with blue reps, made in Paris; fine toned rosewood piano, seven octave, made by Schomacker & Co.; fine French plate mirrors, handsome walnut, dining-room, library and hall furniture, China and glassware, elegant rosewood and walnut chamber furniture, maple and oak cottage furniture, fine hair mattresses and feather beds, bedding, elegant Wilton, Brussels, and other carpets, etc., etc. Also, the kitchen furniture, refrigerator, etc. 9 11 2t

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOK-CASE, CARPETS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 445 North Eleventh street, by catalogue, the entire walnut and mahogany parlor, dining-room, and chamber furniture, superior secretary, book-case, etagere ornaments, china and ornaments, china and glassware, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, elegant Brussels and other carpets, kitchen utensils, etc. 9 11 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

Sept. 15, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange will include:—

PENN AND MAIDEN STREETS, S. E. Corner—Valuable Wharf.
PINE, No. 233—Modern Residence.
BROAD, opposite the Academy of Music—Large Lot.
THIRD AND WILLOW, S. E. Corner—Valuable Stores.
SEVENTH (North), No. 1427—Modern Dwelling.
SHACKAMAXON, No. 1024—Brick Dwelling.
NEW, No. 321—Modern Dwelling.
RIVER DELAWARE—25 Acres, Mansion and Lots at Pavonia, near Camden, N. J.
SANSOM, No. 1232—Brick Dwelling.
TWENTY-FOURTH (North), No. 748—Desirable Dwelling, etc.
UNION, No. 232—Genteel Dwelling.
GRAVER'S LANE, Montgomery county—Valuable Lot.
LAUREL, No. 46—Brick Dwelling.
OTIS—Lot of Ground.
PALMYRA, N. J.—2 Brick Dwellings.
LUZERNE COUNTY—10 Acres, Country Place.
GROUND RENT—$30 a year.

STOCKS.

10 shares West Chester and Media Railroad, preferred.
733 shares McMillan Oil Company, Venango county.
1 share Mercantile Library Company.
3 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Company.
19 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
12 shares Central Transportation Company.
11 shares Locust Gap Improvement Company.
10 shares Horticultural Hall.
25 shares Western National Company.
100 shares North American Life and Accident Insurance Company.
$10,000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad first mortgage.
20 $1000 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company.
5 shares Academy Music.
100 shares Lehigh Zinc Company.
120 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad. [9 11 t
3 shares Merchants' Hotel.
1 share Arch Street Theatre.
Catalogues now ready.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning,

September 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, SPECIAL SALE OF SHAWLS.

We will include in sale of Monday, September 14, a large line of rich Paris broche shawls, and long and square black Thibet and merino shawls, by order of Messrs. H. Hennequin & Co.

Also, 600 cartons Paris bonnet ribbons, just landed. 9 10 3t

800 CARTONS ST. ETTIENNE AND BASLE RIBBONS.

Including full lines No. 2 to 60 cord edge ribbons, black ribbons up to No. 120, fancies, bordres, croctreles, etc., satin and velvet ribbons.

Also of a favorite make, a line of Lyons' bonnet velvets.

Also a line of the fabrics of Messrs. L. Maillard & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [9 9 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

September 17th, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 11 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venitian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. 100 pieces oil cloths, etc. [9 12 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 519 N. Eleventh street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, BY HALLETT & DAVIS; MANTEL GLASS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, REFRIGERATOR, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 519 N. Eleventh street, above Spring Garden street, will be sold the furniture of a family leaving the city, comprising walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; French plate mantel glass, rosewood piano-forte, seven-octave by Hallett & Davis; Brussels and ingrain carpets, refrigerator, china and glassware, and kitchen furniture.

Catalogues ready at auction store on Friday.

The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 11 2t

LARGE BANKRUPT SALE OF 8000 PIECES OF PERFECT WALL PAPER.

On Tuesday Morning,

September 15, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold about 8000 pieces of wall paper, comprising a general assortment of blanks, satins, etc. Also, borders to correspond.

Paper hangers and others are invited to call and examine the samples on Monday, Sept. 14. 9 12 2t

Sale at No. 716 S. Tenth street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, SEVEN-OCTAVE, BY SCHOMAKER & CO.; PIER GLASS AND TABLE, BRUSSELS & INGRAIN CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

September 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 716 S. Tenth street, by catalogue, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising Maroon covered parlor furniture, rosewood piano, by Schomaker & Co., nearly new; large pier glass and table, walnut chamber and sitting room furniture, oak dining-room furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, nearly new; China, glassware, etc.

The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 12 3t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 5

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

September 14, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear. [9 10 3t

LARGE TRADE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

September 17, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will hold our first Fall Trade Sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a very desirable line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's wear, direct from city and Eastern manufacturers.

To which dealers will find it to their interest to attend, as we intend to make this sale one of the largest of the season. Included in our sale we will have a line of Hats and Trunks. 9 12 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Important Sale at the Auction Rooms.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATE REV. ISAAC LEESER, DECEASED,—JEWISH BIBLES, DAILY AND FESTIVAL PRAYER-BOOKS, SERMONS AND CONTROVERSIAL WORKS, ETC., IN ELEGANT BINDINGS.

On Monday Afternoon,

September 14, at 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue. 9 8 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY GOODS, ETC.

By Catalogue, on four months' credit.

On Wednesday Morning,

Sept. 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a full assortment of seasonable goods worthy the attention of City and Country Buyers.

Particulars in future advertisements 9 12 3t

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

FLIPS FROM A RUSTY PEN.—Whew, how hot the weather is! We can hardly breathe, and are about as moist outside as a melon is inside. This sort of thing don't pay. It's an imposition on the public. August sweats have returned, and Japanese fans are in demand. "Why is things thus, thusly?" as the late Artemas once said. Don't know, except that the Clerk of the Weather, during the heated spell of summer, must have taken a trip to the North Pole, and has either been frozen fast to that mystic post, or else has forgotten that his time is up, and consequently neglects to come back. It is supposed that just before his jaunt he gave out a contract for so much heat, and that the contractors, like all others of the same species, are holding on as long as they can. When the aforesaid Clerk reaches his office again he will have a sweet account to settle for so much surplus warmth. He can't grumble, though, that the contractors have not come up to the terms of their agreements. They have toed the chalk squarely, and have furnished the hottest kind of hot weather. Why, the streets are like furnaces.

—The country pays more for alcoholic drinks than for all its colleges and schools. Beer fills many a bottle, and the bottle many a bier. Brown, who as he grows older grows a little more of the moralist, says that the best thing a fellow can do with a glass of beer in his hand, is "to put it down." He don't mean, however, down the throat, of course not.

—Brown raised a row the other day in trying to raise his salary. He didn't use the right kind of a derrick. His employer couldn't see in what way an increase in the number of Brown's offspring made Brown's services more valuable. Brown considers him a hard-hearted wretch. Poor Brown!

—The "Boys in Blue" of the Twentieth Ward are moving. They are organizing a regiment for service in the coming campaign. That's right and go-ahead! On Tuesday evening their first parade comes off.

—The Pharmaceutical Conventionists wound up their proceedings yesterday by a frolic on the river. They had a big feed on the boat. Those drug fellows can worry down an astonishing lot of "wittles."

—Mrs. Mohrmann, the mother of the little Mary whose sad fate now excites the indignation and sympathy of the community, returns her thanks to the public for its kindness and interest.

—The chap that took the stump proved to be a street picker. It was a cigar stump, which is more profitable sometimes than the political stump.

—Postmaster Bingham gives notice that on and after Monday next, the Eastern mails close at 12 M.

—Poets are born. So are most other people; but too few, unlike poets, give any good reason in the acts of their lives why they were born.

—"Our colored brethren" are holding a camp meeting at Allwood Grove.

—Query—Does dancing on the green sward necessarily make a grasshopper?

—"Let us liquidize"—is the latest out for taking a drink.

THE CHILD MURDER.—Several arrests were made during yesterday and last evening of parties who answered the description of the fiend who committed the diabolical murder of the child Mary Mohrmann, in the Nineteenth Ward. It was asserted this morning that the right individual had been captured last night.

Determined to ascertain what there was in the rumor, one of our reporters repaired to the neighborhood this morning. On visiting the Nineteenth Ward Station House, the Lieutenant informed him that although he had several persons locked up on suspicion, there was no possible or even probable proof that any of them was the right man. Twelve men are still detailed from his district, with instructions to use every means to discover the villain, and to follow up every clue. In addition to these officers, a number of the detective force are also upon the ground. A watchful surveillance is kept upon every suspicious character, and many ears are constantly alert to catch the slightest whisper that might lead to the murderer's detection. The whole neighborhood for squares around is still excited. Every man, woman, and child can tell you all the circumstances of the heinous affair—every man, woman, and child appears anxious to aid the officers in their work. The spot where the body of the poor mutilated victim was found is pointed out with trembling fingers; the little ones avoid it, and the older regard it with feelings of the hottest indignation.

There is as yet no relaxation in the endeavor to trace the horrid crime to its perpetrator, and it is to be hoped that before another day rolls by he will be found.

THE WEATHER.—The following statistics will show the state of the thermometer for the past week as compared with that of 1867:—

	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
MONDAY.			
1868	73	76	80
1867	72	80	80
TUESDAY.			
1868	62	70	74
1867	68	72	76
WEDNESDAY.			
1868	67	77	80
1867	65	68	69
THURSDAY.			
1868	72	85	87
1867	67	72	68
FRIDAY.			
1868	76	86	88
1867	54	66	67
SATURDAY.			
1868	78	88	—
1867	59	70	73

STREET PREACHING ON BROAD STREET TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.—This thoroughfare will be enlivened and profited, we trust, under the preaching of Rev. J. S. Kennard, at Broad street and Columbia avenue, and Rev. DeWitt Talmage at Broad and Jefferson streets; the former under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Tenth Baptist Church, with choir, etc.; the latter under the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city. Exercises commence at 4½ o'clock.

FIGHTERS OVERHAULED.—Last night John Fitzwater and Henry Meezer indulged in a fight at Ninth and Jayne streets. Reserves Kending and Ferguson went to the scene, when the pugilistic gentlemen ran into a tavern. The policemen stowed themselves away behind some trees, and in a few minutes the fighters reappeared and tussled away until both dropped into the gutter. About this time the policemen collared them and locked them up. This morning Alderman Beitler held them for trial.

LARCENY OF CLOTH.—This morning Detective Levy arrested John M. Everest at a lager beer saloon, at Third and Gaskill streets, on the charge of stealing a piece of cloth, the property of Lewis, Boardman & Co., Nos. 238 and 240 Chesnut street. It is alleged that the accused went into the store and removed the cloth from a case which was located in the rear of the place. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.—William Hood, aged eighteen years, has been bound over by Alderman Beitler for larceny. William is employed as an errand boy by C. Sauter, picture frame manufacturer, No. 138 South Eighth street. He is frequently entrusted with bills to collect, and it is alleged that of the various amounts he has received, he has appropriated to his own use the sum of $40.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Samuel Coleman, while cruelly beating a horse at Sixteenth and Brown streets, was remonstrated with by a young man, whereupon Samuel pulled a board out of the cart, with which he assaulted the young man. A policeman arrested him and took him before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him to answer both charges.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—Theresa McFarland, while under the influence of liquor, last evening entered the church at Fifth and Girard avenue, and disturbed the congregation in such a manner that a policeman was called in. This morning Alderman Eggleton fined her for being drunk and disorderly.

ELECTION FOR CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—On Monday evening next the election for Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department takes place. Each company sends one delegate, whose vote is predetermined by the action of the company. The nominations for that important office were made some time ago, and are as follows:—

For Chief Engineer.—T. McCusker, Moyamensing Hose Company; George Downey, Western Engine; Erwin T. Jones, Pennsylvania Hose.

Assistant Engineer.—First District—James Pollock, Harmony Engine; William Ryan, Marion Hose; William Levering, Niagara Hose; Joseph Searl, Good Will Engine; William L. Forman, Weccacoe Engine; Thomas H. Peto, Hope Hose; George Heppard, Perseverance Hose; Francis Fox, Hibernia Engine Company.

Second District—George Hensler, Mechanic Engine; William Steggart, South Penn Hose; Lewis Buck, Northern Liberty Hose; John C. Flood, Good Will Hose Company; H. J. Donnelly, Lafayette Hose; John H. Flemming, Independence Engine; James McClellan, Taylor Hose.

Third District—Joseph H. Comy, Jr., Washington Engine, of Frankford; Daniel Williams, Franklin Engine, of Frankford.

Fourth District—Benjamin C. Curry, Mount Airy Engine; George W. Fox, Columbia Engine, Germantown; Charles C. Worrell, Congress Engine, Chesnut Hill.

Fifth District—George W. Hewey, Monroe Engine; William Kirk, Mantua Hook and Ladder; Joseph B. Smith, Kingsessing Engine; James L. Wilson, West Philadelphia Hose.

The contest waged between the friends of the various nominees is an earnest one and is now the absorbing topic with the "fire laddies."

The friends of Messrs. McCusker and Downey are as busy as bees, working night and day in behalf of their favorite candidates. Mr. McCusker, the present Chief, has instituted various reforms of an excellent character in the management of the Department at fires. By this course he has excited the opposition of the rougher class of the members of the Department, who are working earnestly and energetically against him.

Mr. Downey enjoys considerable popularity, and is being strongly urged for the position by a large number of friends. The result of the contest will be announced on next Tuesday evening.

LINCOLN COMPANY IN LIBERIA.—Interesting letters have been received from the Lincoln Company, made up chiefly of colored soldiers, who went from Philadelphia to Liberia about two years ago. The leader, Captain Charles A. Harrel, writes, July 22:—"The Company are all quite well, and enjoying good health. I think the lands about our settlement will yield one hundred bushels per acre. The Government has given us a fine square for the church and schoolhouse. The lot is on the corner of Mears and Price streets. The square will be called "Cooke square—(after the distinguished Philadelphian, Jay Cooke, Esq.) I will commence building, as soon as the rainy season is over, on the head of Malcom avenue. I could sell any amount of goods for camwood, palm oil, coffee, etc. The Golconda has just arrived with 280 emigrants for Grand Bassa. The Lord has been gracious to us. The emigrants are getting along very finely." The writer sent over a beautiful specimen of arrowroot, of which a large quantity can be readily raised.

YOUTHFUL THIEVES.—For some time the farmers in the South Second street market have been annoyed by petty thefts which have been committed by a party of youths. Detective Reeder this morning surprised two youngsters while dragging away a basket of corn. He succeeded in capturing only one of them, who gave the name of William Morris, aged fourteen years. He will have a hearing this afternoon.

SUICIDE.—An unknown white man, with a bald head and sandy whiskers, at half-past 11 o'clock this morning walked on to the second wharf below Chesnut street, and quickly disrobing himself, jumped into the Delaware, since which time he has not been seen. His clothing consisted of a pair of Government drawers, grey pantaloons, and a white slouched hat. The articles are at the Sixth Ward Station.

POLITICAL MEETING TO-NIGHT.—The citizens of the Twenty-seventh Ward will hold a mass meeting to-night in Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets. The following eminent gentlemen are announced to speak:—Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Morton McMichael, Hon. Charles Gibbons, Hon. James H. Campbell, and James Lynd, Esq.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—John Jackson, aged 30 years, while bathing at Shippen street wharf, in the Delaware, to-day, was drowned. His body was recovered, and Coroner Daniels held an inquest. The verdict was accidental death. The deceased lived at No. 530 Penn street.

WHISKY SEIZURE.—Revenue Agent James J. Brooks this morning seized the distillery of Walter Barry, at Tenth and Thompson streets. The cause of the seizure was that the officer saw two loads of whisky, which bore fraudulent marks, being delivered into the place.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.—William Adams, aged fifty-five years, was overcome by the heat at American street and Columbia avenue, about 11 o'clock this morning.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The most noticeable feature of business in Wall street continues to be the extreme abundance of money, the principal dealers in Government securities being amply supplied at three per cent., while the general rate for call loans on the pledge of miscellaneous collaterals is four. In a few cases five per cent. may be paid for small amounts, but this rate is wholly exceptional. The foreign balances here are large, but hardly more so than usual, and those who attribute the prevailing present monetary ease to the influence of these greatly exaggerate their effect, for, although they furnish capital, they do not increase the currency, and it is the supply of and demand for the latter that regulate the rate of interest. Foreign balances represent so much gold and exchange, but without currency, or its representative, they cannot be loaned out here. The monetary ease at this centre and elsewhere is due to domestic causes, and if there was no foreign capital seeking employment here the condition of affairs would be about the same. Foremost among these causes is the fact that currency contraction has been so long suspended that the business of the country has become adjusted to its volume, and hence confidence in the stability of values, so far as the latter are influenced by the circulation, is restored, and the currency performs wider functions than it would during a period of distrust, while resort is had more freely to bank drafts, certificates of deposit, checks and other forms of currency than would be the case under opposite circumstances. While contraction was going forward legal tender notes to a large amount in the aggregate were hoarded, under the delusive idea that paper money and gold would rapidly approximate in value, and that as all kinds of properties, including securities, would decline as gold approached par there was nothing so safe to hold as greenbacks. The people have fortunately recovered from this depression, which had its remote origin in Mr. McCulloch's Fort Wayne speech, and the trade of the country is now more healthy and conducted on a more conservative basis than at any time since the commencement of the late war. The facility with which collections are made throughout the Eastern, Western, and Middle States, affords conclusive evidence of a general prosperity, which is far more solid and gratifying than the feverish appearance of wealth which attended the inflation of war times. The non-contraction policy does not even permit of the further cancellation of compound interest notes without the issue of an equivalent amount of three per cent. certificates, which can be held by the banks as legal-tender, and counted as a portion of their reserve."

—The San Francisco *Market Review* of Aug. 29, says:

"Our local money market is active, evincing a brisk demand for money for legitimate operations. Building, improvements, large real estate transactions, railroad enterprises, moving the crops, and the rapid expansion of all business pursuits employ a vast amount of capital, which is kept constantly in motion and imparts a healthy vigor. Bank rates seem to have become chronic at 1@1½ per cent. per month for call loans. Gold bars are weak at 8'0@890; Silver bars rule from par to ½ per cent. premium; currency bills on Atlantic cities have declined from 42@45, at the date of our last issue, to 41@42½ per cent. premium on gold; sight drafts, payable in coin, are quotable at ½@1 per cent. premium; Telegraphic transfers, 1@1¼ per cent. premium; Sterling Exchange, 48@49d.; Commercial Exchange, 49¼@49⅝d. There is nothing doing in Mexican dollars. The shipments of treasure from August 1 to date (exclusive of Government account) have been as follows:—Total since August 1, 1868, $2,510,222·44; total since January 1, 1868, $25,762,182·76; corresponding period of 1867, $27,500,547·58."

FINE GLASSWARE.—Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street, have the largest stock of fine Table Glass in the country; those in want of glassware cannot fail to make a selection from our immense assortment. Our stock comprises glass at all prices. Tumblers, $1·25 to $25 per dozen; Goblets, $2 to $100 per Dozen; Decanters, $4 to $75 per pair; Initials, crests, names, etc., engraved on glass at an hour's notice.

CLOTHING.

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER!"

No! She don't!
She stoops to make herself very ridiculous!
She has the "GRECIAN BEND."
That is what ails her.
She thinks it is pretty.
But most folks think it is uncomfortable.

And it is furthermore true, that it makes her look like a sick Kangaroo; and the young men, too, as the sight they view, say you may depend they don't intend to marry the girls with the "*Grecian Bend.*" But they want the girls with the merry curls, and a cheerful smile on the rosy cheek; and not with the Bend of the clumsy Greek; that is the style of the girls they seek. And, when they seek them, they go in clothes, rich, stylish, splendid; such as those which the best sort of gentlemen, one and all buy for cash at our

BROWN STONE HALL!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!
FALL STYLES!
NOW READY IN
WINDOW SHADES,
IN
LACE CURTAINS,
IN
Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut Sts.,
Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 9 3 wstp

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW MESS MACKEREL,
JUST IN STORE, IN FINE ORDER.
ALSO,
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
GROCERS,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING Grand, Square, and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S,
9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
8 20 3m4p

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

ELEGANT ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS BOARD, No. 925 WALNUT Street.
MRS. M. CONYERS. 11*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON

Military Trial Granted to General Dyer—President Johnson to Order Federal Troops to Tennessee—Sherman to Punish the Indians.

The Political Situation in the Southwest.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Trial Granted to General Dyer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Special Order, No. 217, just issued from the War Department, says:—"By direction of the President the United States Court of Inquiry is hereby appointed to examine into the nature of the transactions of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, and the accusations against that officer contained in the report of a select committee on ordnance of the Senate and House of Representatives, submitted to the Senate on the 17th of July, 1868. The Court will make a full and thorough investigation of all the matters embraced in said report of the select committee, and will report the facts developed by the investigation, and give their opinion thereon in detail for the Court, to be composed of Major-General George H. Thomas, Major-General W. S. Hancock, General A. H. Terry, General J. Holt, Judge Advocate-General United States Army, will act as Judge Advocate of the Court. The Court will sit in Washington on the first Monday in October."

The Indians to be Punished.

Despatches have been received at the army headquarters here, from General W. T. Sherman, asking for an additional supply of cavalry, to be used against Indians on the plains. The 5th Regiment Cavalry has been ordered to report to General Sherman, at Omaha, Nebraska, and will immediately start for that rendezvous. The demand for additional cavalry is regarded here as an evidence of the determination upon the part of General Sherman to punish the savages for their recent outrages.

The Committee of the Tennessee Legislature

Had another interview with the President to-day at 1 o'clock. It was very brief, nothing remaining to be done but to receive the President's answer to the petition presented yesterday. The President told them he had come to the conclusion to comply with the request of the Tennessee Legislature, and had prepared an order which he would forward at once to General Thomas, instructing him to send a sufficient force of United States troops into Tennessee to preserve order and assist the civil authorities in executing the laws.

General Thomas is to call upon the Secretary of War for whatever additional force may be necessary to carry out this order, and it is to be furnished at once. President Johnson told the committee it was his intention to sustain the present State Government of Tennessee against all opposition. This will be sad news to the Ku-Klux. They have been boasting all the time, members of the committee say, that Johnson would sustain them against Brownlow's government.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Conflict Between Negroes and Ku-Klux.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12.—A bloody tragedy occurred near Millville, Lincoln county, on Thursday night, by which a KuKlux was killed. From the accounts which have reached here it appears that four or five negroes, who kept a grocery, had boasted that the first Ku-Klux who came near their establishment should be killed. Apparently anticipating an attack, they barricaded the premises, port-holed the upper story, and secured quite a supply of ammunition. As the report has it, a body of twelve Ku-Klux, some of them armed, visited the negroes for the purpose of ascertaining what all the ostentation meant. One of them, named High, was killed; the others are reported to have escaped. There was great excitement at last accounts.

FROM CHICAGO.

Colfax Returns from His Excursion.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Speaker Colfax and party, who accompanied him on the excursion to the Rocky Mountains, returned yesterday, reaching here at noon, all in vigorous condition. Mr. Colfax left last evening for the South, from whence he will hasten to Washington on public business.

The Board of Managers of the Lincoln Monument Association have accepted the design submitted by Larkin G. Mead, Jr., of Brattleboro, Vt. The cost of the monument will be about $70,000.

Emery A. Storris, of this city, who has been on a Republican stumping tour in Maine, has returned, and expresses the opinion that that State will give 20,000 Republican majority next Monday.

FROM MISSOURI.

Political Excitement—Fears of Armed Mobs—Progress of Registration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12.—The political excitement continues unabated. Startling developments are hourly expected in connection with the subject of arming. It is said an attempt will be made to-night to seize a large quantity of arms stored here.

Charles N. Chateau, one of the most wealthy citizens of this city was refused registration today. W. H. Lockland and R. S. McDonald, prominent lawyers, were also rejected, on account of past Rebel sympathy.

Hon. George H. Pendleton is expected to speak in this city on Wednesday. Great preparations will be made to receive him.

Heavy Robbery of Government Bonds.

WORCESTER, Sept. 12.—S. Taft & Son's grocery store was robbed last night of $5000, mostly in Government bonds, deposited by parties for safe keeping. There is no clue to the burglars.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The September Session of Congress—A Second Recess Proposed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The September Session of Congress

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—It seems evident at this time that a quorum of Congress will assemble on the 21st instant. The subject is being earnestly discussed, and it is thought and generally believed now that Congress will reassemble at that time, and take a recess to some day in November just after the Presidential election. This is the view taken by Senator Morgan, Governor Boutwell, Mr. Schenck and others. They hold that nothing has occurred so far to warrant congressional legislation, but that at the meeting on the 21st, and before the anticipated recess, such measures will be adopted as to provide for the reassembling of Congress at any moment. This is a precaution against any overt acts of rashness that the President may contemplate or perform.

Progress of the Western Railroads.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued $1,280,000 worth of bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad, having received a certificate that the Company has completed an additional forty miles of the road, commencing at the 215th mile post, and ending at the 255th east of Sacramento.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Cotton dull at 26@26½c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c; sales 15500 barrels; State at $7@9·40; Ohio, $8·65@11; Western, $7@9·65; Southern, $8·85@14; California, $9·25@11·50. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c.; sales of 2500 bushels white Michigan at $2·60. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales of 33,000 bushels at $1·17@1·22. Oats quiet; sales of 21,000 bushels at 68@73c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $29·25. Lard dull at 20½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅞; Reading, 89½; Canton, 48¾; Erie, 46; Cleveland and Toledo, 100⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107; Michigan Central, 11-; Michigan Southern, 83⅛; New York Central, 123; Illinois Central, 148; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 6s, 53½; Missouri 6s, 92⅛; Hudson River 133; 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 111⅛; do. new, 108⅞; 10-40s, 106¾. Gold, 144⅛. Money unchanged. Exchange, 9.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Cotton dull, nominally 21c. Flour extremely dull and no demand. Wheat dull but not quotably lower, except for low grades which are declining. Corn firm, prime white $1·21. Oats unchanged at 70@75. Rye dull at $1·35@1·40. Provisions unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	123½	Tol. & Wabash R.	58⅞
N.Y. and E. R.	45⅞	Mil. and St. P. com	91
Ph. and Rea. R.	89¾	Adams Express Co.	49¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83	Wells' Fargo	25⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85½	U. S. Express	45½
Chi. and N. W. com.	86⅜	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86⅝	Gold	144¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	100⅞	Market irregular.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	107⅞		

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 252, being an increase of 41 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 112 were adults; 140 were minors; males, 111; females, 134; boys, 73; girls, 67. Of the number, 187 were born in the United States, 52 were foreign, 13 were unknown, 7 were people of color, and 15 were from the country.

Congestion of the brain is credited with 10, cholera-infantum 19, consumption of the lungs 29, convulsions 7, diarrhœa 11, dysentery 11, inflammation of the brain 5, marasmus 20.

The number of deaths in each Ward was:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	14	Fifteenth	11
Second	13	Sixteenth	10
Third	8	Seventeenth	8
Fourth	9	Eighteenth	9
Fifth	8	Nineteenth	24
Sixth	3	Twentieth	8
Seventh	13	Twenty-first	4
Eighth	10	Twenty-second	10
Ninth	6	Twenty-third	7
Tenth	6	Twenty-fourth	11
Eleventh	2	Twenty-fifth	6
Twelfth	6	Twenty-sixth	10
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-seventh	11
Fourteenth	2	Twenty-eighth	1

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—A fellow named Isaac Warnock had a hearing at 2 P. M. to-day, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, upon the charge of entering and robbing the dwelling of Mr. George Parnock, No. 805 Franklin st. Held in $3000 bail to answer.

John Kupp also had a hearing, charged with taking indecent familiarities with small girls in Bedford street. Held to bail.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
for the coming season.
Those wishing Cards will please call and examine our
SAMPLES.
All Engraving and Printing executed in the building by first-class Artists only.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1 mws8m No. 913 ARCH Street.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 3 26 1m4p*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A RARE CHANCE.

The Stock, Fixtures, and Lease of the old and successful stand of the undersigned, located in the most central part of CHESNUT Street, No. 1004 Established Twenty-seven Years (Ten of which in the present location) for the sale of Silks, Ribbons, Millinery, Lace, and Fancy Goods. The Proprietor going out of business. Apply promptly to
JOHN WARBURTON,
No 1004 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE lots of ground, suitable for manufacturing or building purposes, having plenty of good spring water and plenty of good building stone, situate on and near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and only 2½ miles out. Apply to B. HARPER & CO., No. 427 CHESNUT Street. 1t

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, 50 or 100 acres, Bristol Pike, above 7-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion house, coach shops, and dwellings, to let. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST St. 9 12 2t*

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, SITUated No. 1616 CHERRY Street.
Apply to W. H. JONES,
9 5 7t No. 1625 MARKET Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE, house on LOCUST Street, east of Fortieth street, south side. Price $16,500.
9 12 3* WM. B. WEIR, No. 3036 Chesnut st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President will Sustain the Civil Authorities in Tennessee.

The Tennessee Committee.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The following is a copy of the telegram sent this afternoon by the Committee of the Tennessee Legislature to the Speakers of the House and Senate of the Tennessee Legislature, and also to Governor Brownlow:—

"Mission accomplished. The President will sustain the civil authorities. Orders issued to the department commanders to sustain and aid the civil authorities; and sufficient force will be furnished to accomplish such purpose." Signed—"W. H. Wisner, Thomas A. Hamilton, J. H. Agee."

The Committee received this afternoon an official copy of the order to be sent by the Secretary of War to General Thomas, and also the President's reply to their memorial.

LATER FROM EUROPE

Queen Victoria at Home Again—Spain Offers 30,000 Men for a Roman Garrison.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Queen has arrived at Windsor Castle.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—It is reported that Spain has offered 30,000 troops to garrison Rome in the event of a European war.

Insurgents have appeared in the mountains about Ronda.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Mix, has received official despatches from Montana, stating that the Indians are all peaceable, and that there was no disturbance in August among the Indians of the Salt Lake superintendency. They have promised to abstain from further depredations on the whites.

The Springfield Races.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.—The double-team race was won by Twang and mate. Time, 2·39. The favorite was beaten, and much money changed hands.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The City of London took out to-day $11,540, and the Hansa $15,200 in specie.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	123⅜	Toledo & Wabash	58¾
N. Y. and E. R.	45⅞	Mil. & St. Paul com.	91
Ph. and Rea. R.	90	Adams Express	49¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Wells, Fargo Exp	25⅝
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85½	U. S. Express Co.	45¼
Chi. and N. W. com	86⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	68¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86½	Gold	144½
Chi. and R. I. R.	101	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	107½		

WANTS.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE BUSIness as Salesman in a Retail House Furnishing Store. Address A. B. C., Station A, 41 S. Eighteenth street, Philadelphia. 9 11 3t*

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN a large Retail House Furnishing Store. Address A., Box No. 2808 Philada. Post Office. 9 11 3t*

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.
6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 12, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 12, 12 M.

Sunday, Sept. 13, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Sept. 14, 10 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, " 15, 11 A. M.	Tuesday, " 15, 3 P. M.
Wed'day, " 16, 11 A. M.	Wed'day, " 16, 3 P. M.
Thursday, " 17, 12 M.	Thursday, " 17, 4 P. M.
Friday, " 18, 1 P. M.	Friday, " 18, 5 P. M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.
5 30 s tf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
5 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.